

HISTORY OF ARIZONA AND THE STATE SYMBOLS

Arizona
BLUE BOOK
Millennium Edition



*View of Dos Cabezas
(Mountains mentioned in State Song)*

*Rest Area sign warning visitors
about other inhabitants of Arizona*



*Storm Clouds above a
Saguaro Cactus*

*The road to Mount Hopkins
Observatory,
Santa Rita Mountains*



ARIZONA

FROM PREHISTORIC TIMES TO THE END OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The land that is present-day Arizona is one of the oldest inhabited areas in the United States. Although statehood was achieved as recently as 1912, Arizona's history began more than 12,000 years ago.

Prehistoric Times

Little is known of the early people in Arizona as they left no written word. Historians assume the first inhabitants came from Asia across a long land bridge in the Bering Strait created by receding polar ice.

The Cochise people lived in this region from about 5,000 years ago to the early part of the first century. They were hunters, gatherers, and farmers who grew an early form of maize (corn) along with beans and squash.

The Anasazi inhabited the high plateau region of north-western Arizona. Their name was Navajo for “those who lived before.” The tribe is the first known to abandon a nomadic lifestyle to build multi-room houses into caves. They also built circular buildings, or kiva, for ceremonial purposes. Canyon de Chelly is the home of the Anasazi White House ruins. The Sinagua (without water) people descended from the main Anasazi tribe.

The people of the mountains in eastern Arizona were named Mogollon after an early Spanish colonial Governor of New Mexico, Juan Ignacia Mogollon. The Mogollon were likely descendants of the Cochise, although their culture was more complex than the Cochise.

The Hohokam, a name derived from the Pima language meaning “ancient ones,” were farmers. They constructed an elaborate irrigation canal system as early as 500 A.D. The Casa Grande ruins are monuments to the Hohokam way of life.

The Anasazi and the Hohokam tribes reached the height of their civilization between 1100 and 1300 A.D. but by 1400 A.D., the Mogollon, Anasazi, and Hohokam no longer existed. The disappearance of these people remains a mystery, but speculation of a prolonged drought may have reduced food supplies and dried farmland.

When the Spanish arrived in the 16th century they found the distribution of native peoples largely as it is today. The tribes native to Arizona are divided into three groups: the Uto-Aztecans, the Athapascans, and the Yuman. Many other tribes can be found here, but they moved to Arizona from other locations. These include the Paiute from Utah and the Yaqui from Mexico. Among the Uto-Aztecans are the Hopi, the Pima, and the Papago.

The Hopi are a peace-loving people who have kept their culture intact due in large part to living in an isolated area. The Pima and Papago are believed to be descendants of Hohokam farmers. The name Papago means “bean people”;

however, in 1986, the Papago changed their name to *Tohono O'odham*, meaning “people of the desert.”

The Athapascans include the Apache and Navajo. The Apache tribes include the Chiricahua, the Mescalero, the San Carlos, the Cibecue, and the White Mountain Apache. Among their membership were famous chiefs such as Cochise, Victorio, Nana, and Geronimo.



Geronimo

The Navajo live in northeastern Arizona. The entire Navajo reservation is located in parts of four states. Their tribal headquarters are located in Window Rock, Arizona.

Many early Spanish explorers asked the native people what they called themselves. In one case, the native thought the Spanish were asking the name of the chief's son and so

answered “Yuma.” Thus the Yumans were misnamed, but the name carried forward. Among the Yumans are the Mohave, the Quechan, the Cocopah, the Maricopa, the Yavapai, the Hualapai, and the Havasupai.

Spanish Exploration

Spanish exploration of the land north of Mexico focused on the three “Gs”: God, Gold and Glory. According to Spanish legend, seven bishops fled Spain during the Moorish invasion and each founded a Christian city in a distant land. In 1527 the legend grew when a captured native told the Spanish of seven wondrous cities of great wealth. These cities were known as the Seven Cities of Cibola and were thought to be located north of what is now present day Mexico.

In 1539 the viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Mendoza, gave Franciscan missionary Fray Marcos de Niza orders to travel north in search of the legendary cities. From Yacapa, de Niza sent a Moroccan slave, Esteban, ahead to find the cities. His orders were to communicate with de Niza by sending a cross by messenger. The size of the cross would signify the importance of what he found -- the larger the cross, the more important the discovery.

Esteban sent de Niza very large crosses, but never saw him again. The friar learned from a surviving member of Esteban's party that they found the first of the Seven Cities of Cibola. De Niza was told that Esteban and his group were

warned by a Zuni tribe not to enter the city. When Esteban insisted, he and most of his party were arrested and killed.

When de Niza arrived at the site, he feared for his life and tried to bribe the native people with gifts. He was shown a hill overlooking the city that, he was told, was the smallest of the Seven Cities. Knowing the location, he was still afraid to enter, and returned to Mexico only to embellish his story with images of grandeur. Word of the discovery spread quickly. Francisco Vázquez de Coronado was then appointed to lead an expedition to bring back the riches of Cibola.

*The party eventually returned to Mexico to
report they had found neither gold or silver
nor the Straits of Aníán.*

Coronado departed Compostela accompanied by Marcos de Niza, on February 23, 1540. His expedition included 336 Spaniards, 1,000 native Americans, 1,500 horses and mules, and countless slaves, cattle, and sheep.

Marcos de Niza guided them along the San Pedro River valley, the same route he had earlier traveled. Coronado's group reached the city seen by Fray Marcos on July 7, 1540. Using an interpreter, Coronado tried to explain that he was there to defend the city's inhabitants for the Spanish king. The natives tried to kill the interpreter, which started the first battle between natives and Europeans in what is now the United States. Coronado was victorious and held a meeting with the defeated chief, learning he had captured a Zuni pueblo (town) named Hawikúh. He also learned there were five other pueblos nearby, not six, and none of them was filled with gold and silver. An angry Coronado sent Fray Marcos back to report the truth to the viceroy.

The Zunis pointed Coronado to the west, hoping that he would leave in search of the gold and silver. He instead sent Captain Pedro de Tovar to explore the area. Tovar arrived at the Hopi villages of Tontontec and Tusayán, only to be told by the Hopis that gold and silver were farther west. He sent word back to Coronado who then dispatched Captain García López de Cárdenas to further explore the area. Cárdenas traveled the same route as Tovar to the Hopi villages and then headed west, reaching the edge of what we now know as the Grand Canyon. Unimpressed with the canyon's natural beauty, but hoping to find gold and silver within, Cárdenas searched for an entrance to the canyon for three days. Having no luck, he returned to Coronado.

During this same time, several hundred miles downstream from Cárdenas, Captain Hernando de Alarcón led the naval arm of Coronado's expedition on the Colorado River. When Alarcón reached the mouth of the Gila River, he learned about Coronado's discovery of the pueblos from the natives. Alarcón knew he could not provide naval help to Coronado. Before returning to Mexico, he buried informational letters under a tree and placed an identifiable inscription on the trunk.

Captain Melchior Díaz, who traveled through the present day Sonora River valley, was under orders from Coronado to find Alarcón. Díaz explored west through land controlled by the Pima and Papago, a parallel route to the present day international border between Arizona and Mexico. Díaz

reported this area was quite desolate and named it *El Camino del Diablo* (the Devil's Highway). The expedition traveled about 80 miles north of the Colorado River's mouth, near the area where San Luis, Arizona, is currently located. There the natives led Díaz to the tree where Alarcón's letters were buried. With the search for Alarcón's expedition resolved, Díaz and his men crossed the Colorado into what is now California. There Díaz accidentally impaled himself on his own lance and died. His men sent a report to Coronado and traveled to Culiacán.

Before the report could be delivered to Coronado, his expedition journeyed to the Rio Grande River valley. In New Mexico the natives described to him a place called Grand Quivira where even the lowliest peasant ate from golden plates.

In search of Grand Quivira, Coronado and his men crossed what is now the Texas and Oklahoma panhandles, into Kansas. There they found a village with huts made of mud and straw, but no gold or silver. When Coronado questioned him, his native guide admitted to lying to him at the request of the Pueblo natives. Coronado, angry, ordered the guide killed and, using compasses, he and his men found their way back to the New Mexico pueblo. The following spring, Coronado ordered his party home to Mexico City where he reported to the viceroy that he had found no wealth.

Although he returned to his post as Governor of Nueva Galacia, the rigors of the expedition and its expense left Coronado in failing health and his fortune gone. Some of the expedition's investors accused Coronado of mismanagement, cruelty to the native peoples, and even of finding wealth and then hiding it for his own benefit. He was convicted, removed as Governor, and stripped of his titles. In 1546, a review board in Spain cleared him of all charges. He died shortly thereafter. Today, the Coronado National Monument and the Coronado National Forest commemorate his early exploration of Arizona.

The event that created new interest in exploration of Arizona was Francis Drake's voyage around the world between 1578 and 1580. The Spaniards did not believe Drake had actually sailed around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern end of Africa, or that he had sailed through the Straits of Magellan. They were convinced Drake found a northwest passage around North America. The Spaniards decided to search north to find this legendary waterway which they named the Straits of Aníán. Friar Agustín Rodríguez, two other Franciscan missionaries, nine soldiers, and 16 native Americans left on an expedition on June 5, 1581 to find the waterway. They followed the Conchos River to the Rio Grande near the present site of Presidio, Texas. From there they traveled north along the Rio Grande to the Indian territory.

Only one of the missionaries returned to Mexico. Fearing the safety of the other missionaries, Antonio de Espejo, a wealthy miner, organized a rescue party at his own expense. Led by Fray Bernadino Beltrán, the search party departed on November 10, 1582. When they arrived in New Mexico, they learned the two missionaries had been killed.

Espejo began his search for the Seven Cities of Cibola and Grand Quivira journeying east, but found regions not

worth exploring. The party eventually returned to Mexico to report they had found neither gold or silver nor the Straits of Aníán.

Madrid later ordered the colonization of New Mexico as a way of bringing Christianity to the reported large numbers of native peoples. The decree included the requirement that any colonizing expedition must be paid for by the expedition leader. In return, the leader would be named Governor of the area colonized.

In 1595 Juan de Oñate received the contract for such an expedition. He left on February 7, 1598, with 400 colonists, 83 carts of baggage, and 7,000 animals. A delegation of Franciscan missionaries accompanied them.

Oñate took possession of the territory at a site close to Santa Fe. Six months later, he set out to find the Seven Cities of Cibola and Grand Quivira. Arriving at the same village in Kansas that Coronado had discovered years earlier, Oñate was just as disappointed as his predecessor in what he found.

In 1604, Oñate headed west across Arizona and traveled down the Colorado River to its mouth. He never found the gold, silver, and gemstones in stories told by the natives along the way. Oñate was later charged with offenses similar to those brought against Coronado. He was tried and convicted but later pardoned by the King of Spain. Oñate is generally considered to be the founder of New Mexico.

Missionaries from Oñate's colony later worked with the Hopis, bringing Christianity to the tribe; however, some of the older Hopi tribal members felt the missionaries were trying to eliminate Hopi beliefs and traditions. They joined in the New Mexico Pueblo Uprising in 1680, killing the missionaries, and driving the Spaniards out of New Mexico. The Spaniards ended up founding El Paso del Norte, the site of present-day Juarez, Mexico.

In 1693, Colonel Diego de Vargas managed to make a peaceful visit to the Hopi tribe. Although tribal members swore allegiance to the King of Spain, they did not permit the Spanish to occupy their land.

Future colonization of Arizona would come from the south, making Arizona a part of Mexico, rather than from the east which would have made Arizona part of New Mexico.

One of the most famous missionaries in Arizona was a Jesuit, Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, who was appointed missionary to the Pimas in 1687. As a young man, Eusebio Kino had been offered a professorship at the University of Ingelstadt but, before accepting the post, he became ill, almost losing his life. He prayed to Saint Francis Xavier, promising to join the Society of Jesus should his life be spared. Upon his recovery, he kept his promise and adopted his middle name, Francisco, to show his gratitude.

When Kino finished seminary, he asked for an assignment in the Orient but was assigned to New Spain. On arriving in Mexico City in 1681, he learned he was to colonize Baja, California. Despite his best efforts, colonization there failed. He was then assigned an area in northern Sonora known as *Pimería Alta*, the upper land of the Pimas. In 1687, he established the mission Nuestra Señora de los Dolores.

From there he worked his way north and west, reaching Arizona in 1691. After establishing the mission San Cayetano Tumacácori, he traveled north to establish the missions San Xavier del Bac and Guevavi. San Xavier del Bac is the only one of the three that is still a mission today. Guevavi no longer exists and Tumacácori is no longer used as a mission.



*Father Kino Statue
Wesley Bolin Plaza, Phoenix*

In addition to establishing missions, Father Kino taught the native peoples different agricultural methods and brought horses, sheep, mules, and cattle into Arizona. His teachings formed the basis for ranching in the Santa Cruz and San Pedro river valleys.

Father Kino was also an explorer and mapmaker. He made several trips as far as the Gila River and twice traveled to the Colorado River. Before his exploration to the Colorado River, Baja California was thought to be an island. When he reached the mouth of the Colorado in 1702, Father Kino found that Baja California was a peninsula rather than an island. His 1710 map unveiled this discovery and was the model for all area maps for the next 100 years. The maps that Father Kino drew of the area, while widely distributed in Europe, were never attributed to him.

Father Kino traveled more than 75,000 miles in his lifetime. At age 55, he averaged 40 miles a day for 26 straight days. He died in 1711 at Magdalena, Sonora. The missions Father Kino founded were not permanently staffed until 1732. The only missionary to truly venture into Arizona after Kino's death was Father Jacobo Sedelmayer, who traveled as far as the Casa Grande ruins.

In 1796, a Yaqui native discovered silver in Arizona. He took samples of the silver to a Sonoran merchant and soon many Spaniards, hearing of the discovery, traveled to the area in search of easy wealth. Captain Juan Bautista de Anza of Fronteras arrived soon after to collect taxes. There was some question whether to tax the silver at 20% because it was an ore, or at 95% because it was a treasure. Before authorities in Madrid could make a final determination that the silver should be taxed at the higher amount, the area was abandoned because all of the surface silver had been removed. Not only would it take a large investment to tunnel for silver beneath the earth, there was also fear of aggression from Apaches in the area. A book published in Barcelona in 1754 notes the king referred to this as *Real de Arizonas*.

During this time, an undercurrent of tension smoldered between the missionaries and the natives. On November 21, 1751, the Pimas attacked and set fire to the mission at Tubatma, Sonora. The missionaries managed to put out the

fire and fend off the attackers, who retreated to the Catalina Mountains north of Tucson.

Shortly after Mexican Governor Parilla sent Captain José del Carpio to pursue the Pima leader Luís Oacpicagua. Carpio established headquarters at Tubac and sent word out that no harm would come to any Pimas who returned peacefully to their pueblos and swore allegiance to Spain. Oacpicagua arrived in Tubac and accepted the terms, restoring peace in Arizona.

The Pima Uprising brought a halt to additional exploration to the north. To prevent additional uprisings, the viceroy ordered two presidios (military posts) to be built. One, located in Tubac, was built as a walled fort made of adobe. By 1757, the presidio and the small town that had grown around the presidio boasted more than 400 residents. This gave the Spanish a permanent settlement in Arizona, and it also reduced the Jesuit influence with the natives.



San Xavier del Bac

Two events in the mid-1760s had a profound effect on Arizona history. The first, the transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the Spanish, lessened the threat of the French to the Spanish colonies. The second was the issuance of a decree by King Charles II of Spain to expel all Jesuits from the Spanish Empire. This latter event required that the Jesuits from the Arizona missions be taken into custody and sent to Mexico City. From there they were sent to Vera Cruz where they were put on ships bound for Europe. Their property, including the missions, reverted to the government. The missions in Pimería Alta were given to the Franciscans. By this time the missions were deteriorating, and most of the natives reverted to their original beliefs.

Father Francisco Tomás Hermengildo Garcés, who arrived at San Xavier del Bac in 1768, rivals Father Kino as the most influential missionary in Arizona. He continued the explorations that Kino had started many years earlier. During one of his trips, he explored the region in what is now Calexico. There the natives told of Europeans to the west. Garcés noted that there were two gaps in the mountains to the west and believed an overland route to California was possible. He reasoned an overland route would make it easier to deliver supplies to the missions, rather than bringing them by sea, which often proved treacherous. Garcés and Captain Juan Bautista de Anza together requested authority to explore the area.

On authority granted by the viceroy, the two men and their party managed to reach the San Gabriel (Los Angeles) mission and the Monterey presidio. Garcés still thought there might be another overland passage farther north. They explored this route and discovered the Great Salt Lake. After their supplies dwindled, they were forced to return to New Mexico.

In 1781, the Spanish established two settlements along the route taken by Garcés and Anza, beginning with Yuma Crossing. There missionaries assigned some lands previously held by the Yumans to soldiers to farm. In addition, when the Spanish disciplined the natives, yet allowed the colonists and soldiers to take what they wanted from them, the natives became angered. On July 17, the Yumans attacked the settlements, clubbing the soldiers to death, killing the male colonists, and taking women and children as slaves. They spared Garcés and another priest for two days before killing them. Although the women and children were ransomed to Captain Pedro Fages two months later, the hostility of the Yumans prevented any connection between California and Arizona for more than 50 years.

The Royal Regulations of 1772, decreed by King Charles III of Spain specified many changes to be made in New Spain. Among them was moving the presidio at Tubac to Tucson which became the Presidio San Agustín del Tucson in 1776. With native hostility still high, the viceroy of New Spain, Bernardo Gálvez, issued *Instructions for the Governing of the Interior Provinces of New Spain* in 1785. Included was a specification that natives requesting peace be placed in villages close to the presidios and given presents of inferior firearms and alcoholic beverages. To the dismay of the Franciscans, Gálvez's plan was not to Christianize the natives, but to corrupt them.

In spite of many problems and complaints, the Gálvez plan did bring peace to Arizona. When peace arrived, so did the settlers, ranchers, farmers, and miners. Notable land grants of the period include the Canoa and the Sonoita land grants. Arizona's peace was not even disturbed by the Mexican War of Independence. Spain recognized Mexico's independence in the Treaty of Cordoba, August 24, 1821.

In the new Republic of Mexico, the area we know as Arizona became part of *El Estado Libre de Occidente* (the Free State of the West), which also included Sonora and Sinaloa. The Mexican flag was raised at Tucson, the only major settlement in Arizona. In 1831, differences between Sinaloa and Sonora caused the two states to separate. Arizona remained part of Sonora until it became part of the United States.

American Exploration

The first significant American exploration of Arizona occurred after a trade route was established between St. Louis and Santa Fe.

From Santa Fe, fur trappers trekked across northern Arizona. The most famous trapper was Bill Williams for whom the town of Williams, Bill Williams Mountain, and the Bill Williams River are named. The first American to write about Arizona was Ohioan James Pattie.

Indian Wars and the Mexican-American War

The Apaches again instigated war in 1831. Mexico tried to quell the hostilities by reinstituting the Royal Regulations of 1772, but the plan was outdated. Because the Sonorans had neither strong leadership nor soldiers well equipped and knowledgeable about their arms, the population of Sonora declined from the mid-1830s but increased in other parts of Mexico.

Arizona did not play a role in the Mexican-American War. Most of the battles were waged in Texas, New Mexico, and California. Because Arizona had no major cities and no mines, it was of no real value to either side.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed on February 2, 1848, ended the Mexican-American War and called for Mexico to cede a portion of its land to the United States in exchange for \$15 million. The ceded portion included all of present-day Arizona north of the Gila River. The treaty was ratified July 4, 1848, but establishing the boundary between Mexico and the United States proved to be a difficult task.

The United States placed Lieutenant Amiel Weeks Whipple in charge of the Boundary Commission. The commission delineated a boundary between upper and lower California. A joint commission consisting of officials from both countries was to complete the remainder of the work that was considered part of the treaty, although not originally specified in it. President James K. Polk appointed John B. Weller as Boundary Commissioner. Later, President Zachary Taylor appointed John Charles Fremont to the post. Fremont accepted the position but resigned before he took office as he had been elected U.S. Senator from California. Weller then continued to serve until he was fired in 1850. William H. Emory, the next Boundary Commissioner, managed to finish marking the California and Mexico boundary before resigning.

The next commissioner, John Russell Bartlett and Mexican Commissioner General Pedro García, discovered a problem. The treaty had specified that the southern boundary of New Mexico was to follow an 1847 map published by J. Disturnell. That map showed El Paso (currently Juarez, Mexico) to be 34 miles north and 100 miles east of where it actually is. An agreement was reached but would not be valid without the name of the surveyor. As the surveyor had not yet arrived in El Paso del Norte, Whipple was appointed interim surveyor and approved the agreement. When surveyor Gray arrived he declared the agreement invalid.

By the summer of 1852, sentiment was growing against Commissioner Bartlett, who had been charged with private use of government transportation, mismanagement of public funds, general negligence, and disregard for the health, comfort, and safety of those under his charge. Added to this was the Bartlett-Conde Agreement that gave 6,000 square miles of territory to Mexico--land that the U.S. considered necessary for a transcontinental railroad. President Millard Fillmore was forced to halt work on the survey after Congress attached several amendments to appropriations bills deleting

funds for the survey's completion. In the meantime, both New Mexico and Chihuahua believed the 6,000 square miles belonged to their states respectively. It appeared as if a second Mexican-American War was imminent.

When Franklin Pierce became president of the United States, he reasoned that the Mexican dictator, Antonio López de Santa Anna, needed money, not a war. In March 1853, President Pierce appointed James Gadsden as his emissary to Mexico to settle the dispute. On December 30, 1853, the Gadsden Purchase agreement was signed. By 1855, the land between the two countries had been marked and all of Arizona, with the boundaries we know today, became part of the American territory.

Settling Arizona

Many people who traveled through Arizona after the Mexican-American War were on their way to the California gold fields.

The military began arriving in Arizona and in 1849 Camp Calhoun was established. A year later its name was changed to Camp Independence, and in 1851 it was abandoned as a military camp. The camp was once again occupied in 1852 and named Fort Yuma. Other military forts established in Arizona before the Civil War included Fort Defiance in 1852, Fort Buchanan in 1856, Fort Mohave in 1859, Fort Aravaipa (later to be called Fort Breckenridge) in 1860, and Camp Tucson in 1860. All of these forts were governed by either California or New Mexico because Arizona was not yet a separate territory.

To travel between the few scattered towns and the military forts, roads were needed. In 1851, Captain Lorenzo Sitgreaves established a route across Arizona at approximately the 35th parallel near which the towns of Williams, Flagstaff, and Kingman grew.

Early settlers included Dr. Able Lincoln, who owned and operated the Colorado River ferry in Yuma. L.J.F. Jaeger took over operations when Dr. Lincoln was killed by Yumans. Pete Kitchen established a ranch in southern Arizona on which he raised pigs and cattle and grew grain, potatoes, cabbage, and fruit. Unfortunately, Kitchen built his ranch on an Apache war trail. The Apaches were intrigued by the pigs, which they had never before seen. They liked shooting the pigs full of arrows so that, in the words of Kitchen, they looked like "perambulating pincushions." Sylvester Mowry, a military officer, promoted mining in Arizona before the Civil War. When he heard that a meeting was to be held in Tucson to discuss Arizona becoming a separate territory, he saw a chance to escape the military life at Fort Yuma.

With the settlers who came to the new land to ranch also came some in search of gold and silver. One such individual, Charles Poston, thought silver could be mined in the Tucson area. He discussed this possibility with Major Samuel P. Heintzelman, the commanding officer at Yuma. Poston then left for Heintzelman's home town in Cincinnati, Ohio to obtain funding for the Sonora Exploration and Mining Company which developed several mines in the Tubac area. Among them the Heintzelman mine proved to be the richest.

The Territory of Arizona

The first meeting to discuss Arizona becoming a separate territory occurred in 1856. The dividing line between Arizona and New Mexico was proposed as an east-west line drawn at approximately the 34th parallel.

The second meeting, the one about which Mowry heard, resulted in a petition bearing 260 signatures, among them the names of early Arizona pioneers: Mark Aldrich, Herman Ehrenberg, Edward E. Dunbar, Peter R. Brady, Frederick Ronstadt, Granville Oury, and Charles Schuchard.

Mowry decided to present the idea of a separate Arizona territory to Congress himself. While in Washington, Mowry wrote *Memoir on the Proposed Territory of Arizona*, the first published work devoted entirely to Arizona. There he also established the Arizona Land and Mining Company and purchased the Sopor Grant, a 220 acre land grant. He resigned his military commission in 1858 and became Arizona's territorial delegate.

In April 1860, when asked again to serve as territorial delegate, he declined, citing the ten bills attempting to create the Arizona territory that had failed to pass. Instead he acquired the Patagonia Mine, changed its name to the Mowry Mine, and began mining silver.

In February 1860 the New Mexico legislature passed a bill creating an Arizona county with Tucson as its county seat. Despite this, the county was never formed. The people of southern Arizona and southern New Mexico decided to create a separate territory for themselves. They even drew up a constitution that they decided would be valid until Congress acted. That constitution was published, becoming the first book published in Arizona.

Arizona was even part of the Confederacy for a time. In 1860, residents living in the Gadsden Strip proclaimed that area as a separate territory. A similar statement was made a week later by Tucson residents. When word reached Tucson in May about the Southern victory at Fort Sumter, residents erected a flagpole, raised the Confederate flag, and played "Dixie's Land." A bill introduced by John H. Reagan of Texas on November 22, 1861, called for recognition of Arizona as a Confederate territory. President Jefferson Davis signed the bill on February 14, 1862, exactly 50 years to the day before Arizona would become a state. The western most battle of the Civil War was fought at Picacho Pass northwest of Tucson on February 15, 1862. The Confederates won the battle, but the win meant nothing.

Finally, on February 24, 1863, after several bills had been introduced and then failed, President Abraham Lincoln signed into law the bill that provided for the Territory of Arizona, with a boundary separating it from New Mexico at approximately 109° longitude. The first officers of the Territory, appointed by President Lincoln on March 4, 1863, were the following: Governor John A. Gurley; Chief Justice John Noble Goodwin; Secretary Richard C. McCormick; Associate Justices William T. Howell and Joseph P. Allyn; District Attorney Almon Gage; U.S. Marshal Milton B. Duffield; and Superintendent of Indian Affairs Charles Poston. Unfortunately, Gurley died before leaving Washington. In his place,

Goodwin was named Governor and William F. Turner was appointed Chief Justice, replacing Goodwin.

The first capitol was near the mines in the Chino Valley. The town was originally called Goodwin in the Governor's honor. Then the name Granite was suggested because the town was located along Granite Creek. Secretary McCormick then suggested the name Prescott, after the historian who wrote *History of the Conquest of Mexico* and who had noted in that work the nearness of Arizona to Mexico. The name "Prescott" was chosen.

The 1st Territorial Legislature convened in Prescott in September 1863 and established the Howell Code, a code of laws compiled by Associate Justice William T. Howell. The Legislature also approved four counties, appointed a Board of Regents for a proposed university, and appropriated funds for public education.

The Infancy of the Arizona Territory

During the Civil War and the early days of the Arizona Territory, war was being waged against the native people.

By April 1864, Kit Carson and his men had captured more than 8,000 Navajos and moved them to Bosque Redondo, a reservation in eastern New Mexico. Many Navajos died there because the climate was so different from northeastern Arizona. In June 1868, the government moved the Navajos back to a reservation that spanned northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico. At the time that Carson was fighting the Navajo Nation, others were trying to fight the Apaches with mixed success.

When Richard McCormick became Governor in 1866, one of his first acts was to move the capitol from Prescott to Tucson. When McCormick later became territorial delegate to Congress, President Ulysses S. Grant appointed Anson Peacey-Killen Safford as Governor. Safford advocated free public education. The Legislature responded by establishing a public school system, and Safford became known as the "Father of Arizona Schools."

President Rutherford B. Hayes appointed John Philo Hoyt Governor in 1877, the same year the capitol was moved back to Prescott. A year later Hoyt was asked to resign in favor of John Charles Fremont. Fremont resigned two years later after many people protested his absences from the Territory.

Following Fremont was Frederick A. Tritle, appointed by President Chester A. Arthur. Tritle had been in Arizona for about a year before his appointment. Despite that short tenure as a resident, he is generally considered to be the first Arizonan to be appointed Governor.

President Grover Cleveland asked for Tritle's resignation so that he could appoint Conrad Meyer Zulick, who had to be rescued from a Mexican jail before he could take office. Zulick moved the capitol to Phoenix and was criticized for his position that the native people should be treated as humans. Zulick resigned when a Republican administration took over the presidency in 1889.



*Buckey O'Neill Statue
Prescott Courthouse*

Next to serve was Lewis Wolfley, but President Benjamin Harrison later removed him from office and appointed John Nichol Irwin as Governor in 1896. Irwin faced a growing demand from the people for statehood. The state's legislature authorized a constitutional convention in 1891, even though Congress had not passed enabling legislation. The voters, in December 1891, passed the constitution created by dele-

gates that included 17 Democrats and five Republicans. Congress found several flaws in that constitution, among them the establishment of silver as the legal currency instead of gold as the standard. Legislation introduced in Congress by Arizona's territorial delegate, Marcus A. Smith, failed in the Senate as Republican legislators feared letting a Democratic state into the Union.

Other Governors before statehood included Nathan Oakes Murphy (twice), Louis C. Hughes, Benjamin Joseph Franklin, Myron Hawley McCord, Alexander O. Brodie, Judge Joseph H. Kibbey, and Judge Richard Elihu Sloan.

In 1898 the United States declared war on Spain. Because they believed that serving in the war would help strengthen their bid for statehood, many Arizonans signed up. Captain Buckey O'Neill, one of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was among the many who were willing to risk their lives so that a star, representing Arizona, could be added to the U.S. flag.

Arizona at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century

Arizona before and at the turn of the century was still a wild place. Violence was a way of life in this corner of the Old West.

Shootings were commonplace, and robberies of trains and stagecoaches occurred fairly regularly. The most famous gunfight occurred in Tombstone on October 26, 1881, pitting the Earp brothers and Doc Holliday against the Clanton gang. "The Gunfight at the OK Corral" actually lasted only about 15 seconds and was most probably fought in an alley, not at the OK Corral. The last stagecoach robbery actually occurred in Arizona in 1899. Joe Boot and his accomplice, Pearl Hart (known as the "Girl Bandit"), were brought to trial in 1900. Joe was convicted, but the all-male jury found Pearl innocent. The decision angered the judge, and he ordered her to stand trial on a new charge. She was found guilty in that trial and sentenced to prison at the Yuma Territorial Prison. She was released early due to a faked pregnancy.

In 1901 Governor Murphy authorized the formation of the Arizona Rangers. Until 1909 when the group was disbanded, the Rangers helped track down and arrest cattle rustlers and worked to suppress striking miners. In 1909, the legislature voted not to continue the Arizona Rangers because those counties not disturbed by the outlaws or striking miners did not want to pay for services they did not need.

On New Year's Day 1909, an event occurred that had great significance to Arizona and the United States, although it was not recognized as a momentous occasion at the time. On that date, Barry Morris Goldwater was born to Baron and Josephine Goldwater. Also in 1909, the famous Chiricahua Apache leader Geronimo died at age 80.

In 1910 two brothers, Ernie and Oscar Woodson, boarded a train in Phoenix. Before the train reached the town of Maricopa, the two brothers stopped the train, robbed the passengers of money and valuables, and rode away on the horses they had hidden previously. Maricopa County Sheriff Carl Hayden formed a posse and loaded the posse members and their horses on a special train bound for the robbery site. There Pima natives easily picked up the brothers' trail. Sheriff Hayden headed on to Maricopa where he located an automobile to pursue the brothers while the posse followed on horseback. This was the first time an automobile was used to chase criminals in Arizona. Sheriff Hayden and the posse found the brothers, both of whom eventually surrendered. Because the sheriff had developed a reputation of being a steady, cool-headed lawman, the citizens of Arizona elected him their first U.S. Representative in Congress when Arizona became a state.

The March Toward Statehood

In 1910 Congress passed the enabling legislation for a constitutional convention for Arizona. Election Day, September 12, 1910, saw 41 Democrats elected delegates to the convention out of a total of 52 delegates.

The constitution created by these delegates included a bicameral legislature with legislators of both houses being elected every two years, a two-year term and low pay for the Governor, and the popular election of judges. It also specified that all officials, including judges, were subject to recall. The voters overwhelmingly approved the new constitution on February 9, 1911. The following August, Congress passed a joint resolution calling for statehood for both Arizona and New Mexico, however, President William Howard Taft vetoed the measure because he strongly opposed the recall of judges. He refused to allow admission of Arizona as a state until that provision was stricken from its constitution.

Within a week Congress passed another joint resolution excluding judges from recall. On December 12, 1911, voters in Arizona exempted judges from recall and elected a slate of officials, including George W.P. Hunt as Governor; Sidney P. Osborn as Secretary of State; Marcus A. Smith and Henry F. Ashurst as U.S. Senators; and Carl Hayden as the U.S. Representative. On February 14, 1912, President Taft signed the proclamation making Arizona the 48th state. The signing ceremony was recorded by movie cameras for the first time. Shortly after officially becoming a state, the voters of Arizona showed their independence by amending their constitution to once again make judges subject to recall.



*Statehood Tree
Prescott*

Arizonans celebrated their new statehood in various ways. A statehood tree was planted in Prescott's Courthouse plaza. The University of Arizona dismissed its students, all 254 of them, from classes. Governor-elect George Hunt walked from the Ford Hotel to the Capitol. William Jennings Bryan spoke for two hours at the statehood ceremonies at the Capitol. A 48-gun salute had to be halted after 38 shots because the booming rattled the windows and panicked the horses. In Bis-

bee, miners set off dynamite; in Snowflake, residents blew up an anvil. And in Phoenix, people took to the street and some fired their pistols into the air. One couple, Joe Melcer and Hazel Goldberg delayed their wedding, scheduled for earlier that morning, until they got the word that Arizona had become a state. They thus became the first couple married in the state of Arizona and exchanged rings presented by three-year-old Barry Goldwater. Newspapers reported that, in spite of all the celebrations, very few people spent the night in jail.

Government and the State of Arizona

George W. P. Hunt, a Democrat, became the Arizona's first Governor, serving a total of seven terms, though not in succession.

Hunt lost his bid for re-election to his third term on November 7, 1916. Thomas Campbell was declared the winner by 30 votes; however, both men took the oath of office as Governor of Arizona on December 30, 1916. As the new year began, Governor Hunt refused to vacate the Governor's office and Campbell opened a temporary office in his home.

On January 3, the state treasurer and the state auditor both stated they would not honor checks signed by Campbell. On January 23, Phoenix hotels and lodging houses agreed to give credit to members of the legislature until a Governor was authorized to pay them their fees. The fight over who was Governor continued when Governor Hunt took his case into Arizona's Superior Court in Phoenix on January 25, 1917.

The next day postal authorities decided that all official mail for the Governor would be delivered to Sidney P. Osborn, the Secretary of State, until the Superior Court made its ruling.

On January 27, the court declared Thomas E. Campbell Governor, de facto, of Arizona. Two days later Hunt agreed to turn his office over to Campbell. On December 22, 1917, the Supreme Court reversed the Superior Court's decision and declared that Hunt was legally elected Governor. Campbell, who had served as Governor 11 months and three weeks turned his office over to Governor Hunt three days after the court's decision was handed down. On January 8, 1918, Campbell filed an unsuccessful appeal to the Arizona Supreme Court for a rehearing of the gubernatorial contest.



*Governor Hunt in his office
at the State Capitol*

Campbell was elected Governor in November 1918. Former Governor Hunt departed the state for Bangkok on June 16, 1919, to serve as U.S. Minister to Siam. He eventually returned to be elected to another term as Governor.

John C. Phillips, a Republican lawyer, defeated George Hunt in the 1928 election. His accomplishments include the following: establishing the Bureau of Criminal Identification; establishing free county libraries; and creating the Colorado River Commission. Like most Republicans in 1930, during the Great Depression, Phillips lost the election to his opponent, George Hunt.

Dr. Benjamin Baker defeated Governor Hunt in the primary election in 1932 in what would be the last time Hunt was a candidate for office.

On December 25, 1934, George W.P. Hunt died at his Phoenix home at the age of 75. His body lay in state in the Capitol rotunda on the Great Seal of the State of Arizona that he helped design.

Dr. B.B. Moeur went on to win the general election in 1932. Governor Moeur was a physician who had practiced in Tombstone, Bisbee, and Tempe. Many people joked that the babies Governor Moeur had delivered over the years were now the adults who elected him Governor. Moeur won re-election in 1934. During his four years in office, he dealt with the Depression by cutting property taxes by 40% and establishing new taxes, including those on sales and income. He was defeated in the primary election in 1936, mainly due to the continuing economic problems of the time.

Rawghlie Clement Stanford, another Democrat, was elected Governor in 1936. Before being admitted to the bar, Stanford had been a cowboy and a soldier. During his single two-year term, the federal Social Security Act was instituted in Arizona, unfair sales practices were outlawed, and minimum wage laws were established. Robert Taylor Jones succeeded Governor Stanford. Jones was an engineer who worked on the railroad, helped construct the Panama Canal, and worked at a mine in Nevada. Although Jones came to Arizona to work on the railroad he ended up opening a drug store in Superior. That store led to a chain of drug stores that made him well-known around Arizona. His name recognition helped elect him to the State Senate three times before being elected Governor. While Governor, his friendship with several state senators did not sit well with members of the House of Representatives. In spite of that, laws passed during his administration included minimum wages for public works employees and establishment of the Department of Library and Archives. He chose not to seek re-election.

Sidney Preston Osborn succeeded Governor Jones. Osborn was a native Arizonan and had served three terms as Secretary of State. He had also served as the youngest, at age 24, elected member of the Constitutional Convention. After his service as Secretary of State, he involved himself in journalism and publishing. In 1940 he was elected Governor and was re-elected three times, thus becoming the first Governor to serve four consecutive terms. During his tenure, World War II and its post-war boom occurred. The War brought military installations to Arizona; the post-war boom saw the population double, bringing social and educational problems as well as the reality of a shortage of water. Governor Osborn died in office on May 25, 1948, of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). Democrat Dan Garvey succeeded Osborn. Garvey had been Secretary of State when Governor Osborn died and thus became acting Governor. In the elections of November 1948, the voters passed a constitutional amendment establishing the line of succession for political officers. Garvey was then sworn in as Governor, rather than acting Governor, and was elected in his own right in that election. Garvey served one full term and then was defeated in the primary election of 1950.

Arizona Democrats nominated a woman for Governor in 1950. Ana Frohmler had been the state auditor and was highly regarded. The Republicans chose to nominate Howard Pyle, a radio personality known as the "Voice of Arizona." Pyle narrowly won that election and then was re-elected in 1952 by a wide margin. He was defeated in 1954, largely due to an incident at Short Creek, Arizona.

In 1909 the town of Millennial City was established on the Utah-Arizona border. The town's founding fathers were polygamists who considered themselves "unreconstructed." Soon the town was renamed Short Creek, for a nearby creek that did not run very far. In the 1890s, the Mormon Church declared polygamy illegal so that Utah could be considered for statehood. Many of the church elders who did not want to give up the practice of polygamy moved to Short Creek.

Two stories arose about the houses in Short Creek. One was that the houses were so constructed that the bedroom was in Arizona while the living room was in Utah; the other was that the houses were built on skids to enable the houses to be dragged across the border from the state that was giving the polygamists trouble. Some people claimed that young girls were being forced into polygamist marriages against their will. Officials in Mohave County protested the number of welfare claims from young women all identifying the same husband. The town fathers essentially told all outsiders to mind their own business.

In 1953, the Arizona Highway Patrol, under Governor Pyle, staged a surprise summer raid on Short Creek, taking the polygamists to Kingman and the women and children to Phoenix where the latter were placed in foster homes. The children's rural customs and outmoded dress made them rather conspicuous. Within several months, Short Creek's citizens were allowed to return home when the state's case against them was dismissed. In 1958, the citizens changed the name of the town to Colorado City.

The Mormons, who strongly disliked the actions taken in Short Creek, banded together to defeat Governor Pyle in 1954, electing instead Ernest McFarland. McFarland had served in the U.S. Senate from 1940 to 1952 when he was

defeated by Barry Goldwater. McFarland served two terms as Governor, choosing in 1958 to run again for the U.S. Senate but he was unsuccessful in his attempt.

Paul J. Fannin, a Republican, was elected Governor in 1958 and served three terms. During his tenure, he argued Arizona should receive a greater portion of Colorado River water. Fannin was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1964 when Barry Goldwater chose to run for U.S. President.

Samuel P. Goddard, Jr., a Democrat, won the Governor's seat in 1964. Goddard had run unsuccessfully in 1962 and would do so again in 1966 and 1968.

John Richard "Jack" Williams succeeded Governor Goddard. Williams, a Republican, was another radio personality who had also served as the mayor of Phoenix. In 1965, the courts ordered redistricting under the "one man-one vote" requirements dictated by the U.S. Supreme Court. When Governor Williams was elected in 1966, the people also elected a predominantly Republican Senate and House, making the legislature and Governor's office Republican for the first time in the state's history. Williams was re-elected in 1968 and again in 1970, becoming in the latter year the first Governor to serve a four-year term due to a constitutional change. One of the major projects initiated during Williams' tenure was the Central Arizona Project.

In 1974, Raul Castro was elected Governor, the first Hispanic to hold that office in Arizona. Castro was a former judge. He left office on October 20, 1977, before the end of his gubernatorial term, to accept an ambassadorship to Argentina under President Jimmy Carter. Castro's successor was Secretary of State, Wesley Bolin. Bolin, who served as Secretary of State for almost 29 years before becoming Governor, died in office less than five months after becoming the state's chief executive.

The succession in office established by the voters in the 1948 election provided that the Secretary of State becomes the new Governor; however, in order to assume the office of Governor, the Secretary of State must have first been elected to the office.

When Wes Bolin became Governor, he appointed his long-time assistant Rose Mofford as Secretary of State. Mofford had not yet been elected to the office at the time of Bolin's death. Therefore the next elected person in succession, Attorney General Bruce Babbitt, became Governor and was later elected and served two full terms.

As Governor, Babbitt is most remembered for the 1980 implementation of a major groundwater management program. In 1981, the state legislature and Governor Babbitt approved the concept for the first statewide Medicaid managed care system based on prepaid, capitated arrangements with health plans. Known as the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCS), the program was approved by the Health Care Financing Administration in 1982. Over the years this program has repeatedly received praise from independent evaluations for effectiveness.

In 1985, Babbitt focused on the protection and education of the state's children. He championed strict penalties for child abusers and established an Office of the Child. Subsequently, Arizona child welfare programs received high marks. After he left office, he unsuccessfully ran for the U.S.

presidency in 1988. President Bill Clinton appointed him Secretary of the Interior in 1993. For more information about Babbitt's accomplishments see page 269.

Arizona's next Governor was Evan Mecham, an automobile dealer. Mecham served one term in the state senate and ran for U.S. Senate in 1962 against Carl Hayden. He unsuccessfully ran for governor in 1964, 1974, 1978, and 1982.

In 1986 Mecham won the election carrying 40% of the vote. One of his first acts as Governor was to rescind an Executive Order that had established a holiday honoring Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Within a year after election, Mecham was facing impeachment, recall, and a criminal trial. He was impeached in April 1988, and Rose Mofford, who by that time had been elected Secretary of State several times, became Governor on April 5, 1988. Mofford was the first woman to serve as Arizona's Governor.

In 1988, Arizonans passed a referendum requiring the constitutional officers to be elected by a majority of votes in elections. If no one received 50% plus one of the vote, a run-off election was to be held to select a winner from the top two candidates. Two years later this provision was invoked.

Governor Mofford decided not to seek election in 1990. The Democrats nominated Terry Goddard who had been mayor of Phoenix for several years and who was the son of former Governor Sam Goddard. The Republicans nominated J. Fife Symington III, a Phoenix real estate developer. Neither candidate received 50%+1 of the vote. A run-off election was conducted on February 26, 1991. Symington won by more than 40,000 votes.

Also in 1991, several legislators and others were caught in a scandal known as AzScam. A "sting" operation, which involved lobbying to bring legalized gambling to Arizona, resulted in some legislators being sent to prison and several others resigning.

In 1994, Symington won re-election. On June 13, 1996, Symington was indicted on criminal charges, was convicted by a federal jury on Sept. 3, 1997, and resigned as governor. (His conviction was later overturned by the 9th U.S. District Court of Appeals). Secretary of State Jane Hull became Governor and took the oath of office on September 8, 1997, administered by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

Governor Hull was elected to a full term as Governor in 1998. In that election, five women were elected to constitutional offices in Arizona: Governor Jane Dee Hull; Secretary of State Betsey Bayless; Attorney General Janet Napolitano, the lone Democrat among the "Fab Five"; State Treasurer Carol Springer; and Superintendent of Public Instruction Lisa Graham Keegan. Brenda Burns was also re-elected president of the Senate, continuing as the first woman to hold that post. Hull is the 20th Arizona Governor and is the first woman to be elected as Governor. She also holds the distinctions of being Arizona's first woman Speaker of the House of Representatives and the first Republican woman elected Secretary of State and Governor.

Other interesting political facts: Arizona had only one representative in Congress for 28 years from 1912 until 1940, when it gained one additional seat. Arizona gained its third seat 20 years later as a result of the 1960 census. One

additional seat was gained as a result of each census taken in 1970, 1980, and 1990 for a total of six. It is expected that the state will gain two more seats as results from the 2000 census are counted. In the section of this *Blue Book* on Arizonans in the Federal Government, you will find a listing of all the senators and representatives in Congress from Arizona since statehood.

Transportation

The age of the automobile, including motorcycles, arrived in Arizona in the early 1900s just as it did elsewhere in the country.

Phoenix in 1911 became the first Arizona city to have a paved street and, in January 1912, the state held its first automobile show. In its first year of statehood, Arizona registered 2,000 horseless carriages.

In May 1913, two motorcycles set a new speed record when they traveled the 65 miles between Tucson and Nogales in three hours and five minutes. Three years later Tucson motorists set a new record driving to Phoenix by traveling the 110 miles in three hours and 35 minutes. The last horse-drawn taxicab was replaced in 1917.

As early as 1920, despite the lack of good roads, Arizona ranked ninth in the nation in per capita ownership of automobiles.

By 1929 Arizona had fewer than 300 miles of paved roads. The citizens were unwilling to spend money to build bridges over washes and rivers that were usually dry. They reasoned that, even if it is wet and the rivers and washes are flowing today, tomorrow the weather and the washes would both be dry.

On March 15, 1931, the Tenth Legislature adjourned after creating a Highway Patrol and joining with California to build a toll bridge across the Colorado River at Blythe. On July 23, 1931, Tempe's \$500,000 bridge over the Salt River was opened for service. In 1935 money was earmarked for U.S. Route 66, a portion of which would cross northern Arizona and the counties of Mohave, Yavapai, Coconino, Navajo, and Apache.

Before 1940, all roads in Arizona that were paved went east and west except for Arizona 89 through Wickenburg to Prescott and then north to U.S. Route 66. In 1938, a new north-south highway was proposed to run parallel to the Verde River. However, some people felt that this would put the new road too close to the Black Canyon Highway and suggested a different route from Mesa to Payson over the Mogollon Rim to Winslow.

A few years later the Highway Commission agreed to straighten and align the Bush Highway and construct a direct road to northern Arizona. The highway that resulted, Arizona 87, follows an 1880s wagon road. Above the Mogollon Rim, the route crosses the old Crook Military Trail. Before 1959, the road to Payson, known as the Beeline Highway, was unpaved. Arizona Highway 87 was finally paved in 1959.

The town of New River marked the end of the paved portion of the Black Canyon Highway as recently as 1949. The remainder of the road between Phoenix and Prescott was a winding dirt road.

In 1960 construction started on the Black Canyon Freeway, also known as Interstate 17, and was completed late in the decade. The Black Canyon Freeway connects Phoenix and Flagstaff in a direct route that eliminates almost 100 miles compared with the old route north.

Interstate 10 from Phoenix to Tucson was completed in 1965 and the last segment of I-10 through Arizona was finally completed in the early 1990s. Interstate 8 between Casa Grande and Yuma was completed in 1971.

Arizona witnessed its first airplane flight in 1910 when Charles Hamilton raced his airplane, made of bamboo and silk, against a Studebaker car at the state fairgrounds. The races ended in a draw because each won on successive days.

Katherine Stinson, a stunt pilot in Tucson, delivered "air mail" for the first time in Arizona in 1915. Tucson opened the nation's first municipal airport in 1919.

Charles Lindbergh landed his Spirit of St. Louis airplane at Tucson on September 23, 1927. Later that same year, on December 2, Arizona became the first state to regulate and control airplanes carrying persons and property for compensation.

On August 27, 1929, the airship Graf Zeppelin sailed over Tucson on its world-circling journey. Arthur Brisbane, a famous editor, visited Tucson on January 17, 1931. He predicted that the mountaintops would be leveled off and made into landing fields to serve the coming air age. On July 17, 1935, the city of Phoenix bought Sky Harbor Airport.

Population and Housing

The population of the state and its cities grew rapidly during the days right before and after statehood. In 1912, a banker predicted, "If Phoenix continues to grow at this rapid rate, by the year 2000, the population will reach 100,000." In May 1920, census takers in Phoenix reported that the city's population was 29,052; a decade later it would top 70,000. The 1920 Census also reported that the state's population was 334,162.

In the mid 1920s, Phoenix had a population of 42,500. Two railroads served the area, along with 30 miles of streetcar tracks, 50 miles of paved roads, 85 miles of sidewalks, 9,363 telephones, and 12 public parks. The city limits were 16th Street on the east, 19th Avenue on the west, McDowell Road on the north, and the Salt River on the south.

Arizona's great population growth began in earnest during the post-World War II era.

To illustrate this, decennial population figures are listed below, beginning in 1900:

Year	Population	% Gain
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1900	124,000	-----
1910	206,000	66%
1920	340,000	64.6%
1930	434,000	27.6%
1940	499,000	15%
1950	750,000	50.3%
1960	1,302,000	74%
1970	1,775,399	36.4%
1980	2,718,215	53.1%
1990	3,665,339	34.8%
1998 (est.)	4,667,277	27.3%
1999 (est.)	4,778,332	2.4%

Several of Arizona's cities experienced tremendous growth during this time. Tempe was just a small college town with a population of 3,000 in 1941. The population more than doubled by 1950 to 7,000. During the 1950s, the population grew to 25,000 and, by 1965, Tempe had 45,000 residents, a growth in 24 years of 1,400%. By the 1990 census, Tempe had grown to almost 142,000 residents.

Mesa boasted a population in 1940 of 7,000 and held the distinction of being Arizona's third largest city, just as it does today. By 1950, Mesa's population had grown to 17,000, more than doubling the previous census total. The population doubled again during the 1950s and doubled still again by 1970. In the 1990 census, Mesa registered a population of more than 288,000.

Apache Junction, located east of Mesa on the Maricopa-Pinal County line at the base of the famed Superstition Mountains, consisted of just one gas station in 1944. According to Marshall Trimble in his *Roadside History of Arizona*, "Every Sunday a three-piece hillbilly band played music in the lobby. Out back was a crude zoo made of boards and chicken wire. The most interesting part was the rattlesnake pens." The land surrounding Apache Junction abounded with rattlesnakes. By 1990, Apache Junction claimed more than 18,000 residents.

Scottsdale's population was 200 in 1920, growing to 2,000 by 1950. During the 1950s the population quintupled to over 10,000. A special census in 1965 set the population at 55,000, more than a 500% increase. Population growth continued over the next 25 years, giving Scottsdale a 1990 population of more than 130,000.

What brought the influx of people to Arizona? One answer could be the invention of the evaporative cooler in 1934 by A.J. Eddy of Yuma. Suddenly businesses that had always lost money in the summer were making a profit because people could tolerate the hot summers with the help of coolers and the subsequently developed refrigerated cooling devices. In addition numerous businesses came to Arizona to support both the war effort and the military bases. Many of those who served in the military in Arizona returned to make the state their home.

On June 23, 1920, a real estate ad in the *Arizona Republican* (now the *Arizona Republic*) offered for sale a three-room frame house for \$1,500. Another advertised a six-room double brick house with a garage and location near a streetcar line for \$3,000. People looking for a real bargain could buy a two-room house for \$800 with \$200 down. This was Phoenix's first real estate boom.

Phoenix builder and developer John Sandige offered what he called “shell houses.” He would buy and subdivide a parcel of land and then build small frame houses with just the bare essentials: roof, floor, walls, doors, windows, cupboards, plumbing and wiring, and of course the kitchen sink. Families would buy the house, move in, and complete the work themselves.

In 1928, a carpenter named Del E. Webb arrived in our state. He formed a construction business and is known for founding the retirement community of Sun City.

To illustrate the changes the wild growth in Arizona’s population made to the state as a whole, consider that 84.1% of Arizona’s population in 1900 was located in rural areas. In 1990, 87.5% of the population was located in urban areas. By 1960 more than 439,000 people made Phoenix their home, moving it into the top 50 of U.S. cities. By the late 1990s, Phoenix had moved up 44 places on the list and had become the sixth largest city in the country.



London Bridge, Lake Havasu City

Robert P. McCulloch, Sr. flew over western Arizona along the Colorado River in the late 1950s looking for a location to test the outboard motors his company manufactured. His choice was a small peninsula on which was located an old World War II air strip that had been built for emergencies. McCulloch talked to state officials about arranging the transfer of federal lands in the western part of Arizona along the Colorado River to the state. The state sold the 13,000 acres to McCulloch for less than \$75 per acre. He then teamed up with C.V. Wood, the man who was the creative genius behind the original Disneyland in California. Together, Wood and McCulloch established Lake Havasu City. In 1990, almost 25,000 people resided in the town. By 1999, an estimated 41,000 people called Lake Havasu home.

To remove an obstruction that prevented Colorado River water from flowing into Thompson Bay, McCulloch created an island. In the late 1960s, he scouted around for something he could bring to Lake Havasu as an attraction. At that time the City of London was looking for a buyer for the London Bridge, which had been damaged by German bombs in World War II. In addition, it could not withstand modern-day traffic and was slowly sinking into the Thames River. McCulloch paid \$2,460,000 for the bridge. Over the next three years, the bridge was dismantled, each brick numbered, and the load hauled by sea to Los Angeles. There, the bricks were loaded onto trucks and transported to Lake Havasu where the bridge was painstakingly reconstructed brick-by-brick. A channel was then dug through the peninsula in order to allow boats to travel under the bridge. On October 10, 1971, with London’s Lord High Mayor, Sir Peter Studd, in attendance, the London Bridge was dedicated. The bridge

currently ranks second in the state behind the Grand Canyon in the number of tourists visiting each year.

The savings and loan industry problems in the late 1980s and early 1990s caused the bottom to fall out of the Arizona housing industry. Most of the problems were connected with the federal government’s deregulation of the savings and loans, allowing them to invest in riskier deals. Some savings and loans invested in real estate they would not have considered before deregulation. Some even invested in “junk” bonds. Among the most prominent of Arizona savings and loans to close under the weight of heavy financial losses were Southwest and Western Savings. Property values plummeted. The government-created Resolution Trust Company was brought in to create order out of chaos.

Toward the mid-to-late 1990s, Arizona was experiencing a rapid growth in population. The housing industry began to make a comeback with thousands of new homes built. By the year 2000, efforts were being made by some concerned citizens to limit to the growth that was encroaching on the once-barren desert.

Tourism

In 1912, two resorts, the Ingleside Inn in Scottsdale and the San Marcos in Chandler, opened their doors and tourism in Arizona began.

Wealthy socialites from the eastern states traveled west by train, most of them staying for the winter. Before long, the Valley was booming with resorts. Several dude ranches opened in the Tucson area and also around Wickenburg. Among the best known resorts in the Salt River valley was the Jokake Inn, which opened in 1925. This was followed by the Westward Ho in 1928, the Arizona Biltmore in 1930, and the Camelback Inn in 1936. The Phoenician Hotel today stands on the site of the old Jokake Inn. Tourism is a multi-million dollar industry as Arizona enters the 21st century.

Sports in Arizona

As early as 1912, Arizona claimed its first major league baseball player, Lee William “Flame” Delhi.

Flame received his nickname from a sports writer who reported Delhi had a blazing fastball. Baseball came to Arizona to stay with the Arizona-Texas League in the 1940s. Arizona teams in the League included Globe-Miami, Bisbee-Douglas, Phoenix, and Tucson. The Arizona-Texas League was Class C Minor League Baseball. Some of the men who played in this league made it to the Major League. One was Billy Martin, who played for the Phoenix Senators in 1947. In 1949, the year that Connie Mack was celebrating his 50th year in the big leagues as manager of the Philadelphia Phillies, Alex Kellner was one of the Phillies’ star pitchers. Kellner, from Tucson, had played for the Tucson Cowboys in the Arizona-Texas League.

The state’s first spring training camp began with the Detroit Tigers in 1929. Bill Veeck brought the Cleveland Indians to Arizona to train in Tucson 20 years later. He also talked the New York Giants into training in Phoenix. In the 1950s, more teams began spring training in Arizona, and the Cactus League began. Today, a total of ten teams hold spring training in Arizona (see Arizona Baseball Commission in the

Executive Branch: Executive Agencies section of this *Blue Book*.)

The Arizona Diamondbacks baseball team began playing in 1998 at the new, state-of-the-art Bank One Ballpark. The Diamondbacks won the National League Western Division championship in only their second season in 1999, losing to the New York Mets in the playoffs. Two Diamondbacks, Jay Bell and Matt Williams, made the starting line-up at the All-Star Game in 1999.

The Phoenix Suns basketball team began play in the 1968-1969 season and, in the 1993 NBA championship series, narrowly lost to the Chicago Bulls. For many years, the Suns played at the Veterans Memorial Coliseum in Phoenix, also known as the "Madhouse on McDowell." In 1993 they moved to the new America West Arena. The Phoenix Mercury, in the Women's National Basketball Association, arrived on the scene in 1997.

Professional football came to Phoenix in 1988 when the St. Louis Cardinals moved west to become the Phoenix Cardinals, later changing that name to the Arizona Cardinals.

The Arizona Rattlers have been part of the Arena Football League for 9 years. The Arena Football Association awarded a franchise to Jerry Colangelo on September 11, 1991, and the Rattlers began play in 1992. The team brought Arizona its first, and to date only, world championship in 1994 and repeated the feat in 1997. Jerry Colangelo has been instrumental in bringing the Phoenix Suns, the Arizona Rattlers, the Phoenix Mercury, and the Arizona Diamondbacks to Arizona.

Professional hockey in the state began with the Phoenix Coyotes in 1996. The Coyotes had originally been the Winnipeg Jets, playing first in the World Hockey Association and, beginning in 1979, in the National Hockey League.

The *Arizona Republic* newspaper recently published its list of the 100 top Arizona athletes of the 20th Century. That list contains many notable names in numerous sports, some of whom are listed below. Football players include Danny White, Jake Plummer, Whizzer White, Randall McDaniels, Woody Green, Mike Haynes, Fred Carr, Charley Taylor, Aeneas Williams, John Jefferson, Art Luppino, Larry Centers, Eric Allen, Gilbert "Gib" Dawson, Bob Breunig, Ricky Hunley, Darren Woodson, Byron Evans, Cecil Mulleneaux, Danny Villa, and Chuck Cecil. Baseball players include Jim Palmer, Bob Horner, Barry Bonds, Reggie Jackson, Randy Johnson, Floyd Bannister, Hank Leiber, Steve Kerr, Larry Gura, Alex Kellner, Gary Gentry, Matt Williams, Rick Monday, Curt Schilling, John Denny, Terry Francona, Tim Salmon, and Ron Hassey. Basketball players include Sean Elliott, Kevin Johnson, Mike Bibby, Connie Hawkins, Paul Westphal, Walter Davis, Dick Van Arsdale, Kym Hampton, Lionel Hollins, Jennifer Gillom, Alvan Adams, Tom Chambers, and Byron Scott. Boxers include Michael Carbajal and Louie Espinoza. Others on the list are: Jimmy Bryan (auto racing), Dot Wilkinson (softball and bowling), Lewis Tewanima (track), Joanne Gunderson Carner (golf), Dallas Long (track), Charlie Hickcox (swimming), Ty Murray (rodeo), Phil Mickelson (golf), Kerri Strug (gymnastics), Melissa Belote (swimming), Herman Frazier (track), Keith Tkachuk (ice hockey), Debbie Doom (softball), Tammy Webb (volleyball), Billy Mayfair (golf), Michele Mitchell-Tocha (div-

ing), Gary Hall Jr. (swimming), Heather Farr (golf), Chrissy Ahmann (swimming), Annika Sorenstam (golf), Clay O'Brien Cooper (rodeo), Robbie Ftorek (ice hockey), Jim Grabb (tennis), Greg Vanney (soccer), and Grace Park (golf). Perhaps we could also add golfer Tom Lehman and a few more of the current Diamondbacks team: Steve Finley, Jay Bell, Todd Stottlemyre, Matt Mantei, and Luis Gonzalez.

Women's Issues

Women's issues were in the forefront in the 1910s, 1920s, and 1930s in Arizona.

During the decade of 1910, prospective women voters held an educational mock election in Phoenix to learn how to mark their ballots; the Legislature enacted a new law establishing an eight-hour work day for women; women were summoned for jury duty in Mesa, although the county attorney insisted that only males were qualified; and the Legislature established a minimum wage of \$10 a week for women. On February 12, 1920, the Legislature, meeting in special session, voted to ratify the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution establishing women's suffrage. Female criminals were treated as equals to male criminals and received the same punishments.

On February 21, 1930, Arizona hanged Eva Dugan at the state penitentiary. She had been convicted of murder. A short biography of Dugan appeared in the *1995-1996 Arizona Blue Book*. On March 13, 1930, Jane Addams, founder of Hull House in Chicago, broke ground in Tucson for a new YWCA building. On November 15, 1934, 50 Tucson women made plans to establish the state's first birth control clinic.

Arizonans elected its first Congresswoman, Isabella Greenway, on October 23, 1933. And in the 1998 general election, Arizonans, known for their record of electing women to government posts, placed women in the top five constitutional offices in the state: Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mining and Manufacturing

Mining has always been an important industry in Arizona. In September 1915, 8,000 miners in Clifton-Morenci went on strike for higher wages and union recognition.

National Guard troops were called in to handle the violence caused by the strike. Pay for miners before the strike averaged about \$2.50 per day; after the strike was settled, workers' wages rose to \$3.40 per day, although there was still no union recognition.

After the Clifton-Morenci miner strike, the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) came to Arizona but were met with hostility by the Western Federation of Miners, which later became the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Union. In May 1917, a strike at Jerome quickly spread to Clarkdale. About 65 alleged members of IWW were placed in cattle cars by non-strikers and sent to California. A federal mediator finally managed to calm the Jerome situation. When more trouble erupted in Globe, U.S. troops were called in to quell the violence and maintain order. The result was a long and very bitter labor dispute.

What is known as the Bisbee Deportation occurred July 11, 1917. The Citizens Protective League, a vigilante organization led by important Bisbee citizens, rounded up over 1,200 suspected members of the IWW, some of whom were women, loaded them onto cattle cars, and sent them to the New Mexico desert. U.S. President Woodrow Wilson considered declaring martial law in the area, but the army rescued the deportees. Several people stood trial for leading the incident, but there were no convictions.

The bottom fell out of the copper market after World War I. In 1916, copper sold for 27¢ a pound, but by 1921 it was down to 12¢ a pound. In March 1925, Sharlot Hall, Arizona's "poetess laureate," wore a gown made of copper to President Wilson's inaugural ball.

The legislature created the Department of Mineral Resources in 1939 to help the mining industry. During World War II, in order to increase copper production, the federal government offered loans and high prices to people developing marginal ore deposits, and over-quota premiums to anyone owning an established mine that increased its production. Because of the war, manpower shortages were the norm, but the incentives offered by the federal government increased the development of machine power to produce copper. These developments included diesel engines, full-revolving electric shovels, and new blasting and drilling procedures. Not only did these developments reduce the reliance on people power, they also improved production and efficiency. Newly designed mill machinery also enabled the companies to hire women workers.

The demand for Arizona metals, especially copper, was expected to lessen after World War II, but that was not to be. Metal production actually increased due to the demand for products that were not available during the war. The Korean War and the Cold War further increased the demand for copper.

Mining in Arizona has produced not only copper but also gold, silver, lead, and zinc. Although mining is not as prominent an industry today, there are still many active mines in the state.

Because there were active military installations in Arizona during World War II, many manufacturing companies established plants in the state. In 1941 Goodyear Aircraft Corporation located in the Phoenix area to construct main assemblies for combat aircraft.

In the post-World War II era and during the Korean War, many more companies located here, among them AiResearch in Phoenix, Hughes Aircraft in Tucson, Grand Central Aircraft Company in Tucson, Garrett Corporation in Phoenix, and the Phoenix Parachute Company.

In 1951, the U.S. Army established the Yuma Test Station, a proving ground for army equipment. During the Korean and Vietnam Wars, important equipment was first developed and tested at Yuma. Fort Huachuca, originally founded in 1877 as a frontier cavalry outpost, later served as an infantry and cavalry station during World War I and a training base for ground troop aviation engineers during the Korean War. In 1954 the Fort was transformed into a major electronic proving ground. Because of this, many electronics companies chose Arizona as a site for their plants, among them Motorola, General Electric, Honeywell, IBM, and

Sperry Rand. Motorola came here in 1949 and built several additional plants during the 1950s; and General Electric established its computer division in the state.

Modern Conveniences

Modern conveniences were available in Arizona shortly after statehood. On April 2, 1913, businesses and residences in Prescott started using electric lights. On November 16, 1913, Phoenicians were entertained by their first "talking movies."

On March 2, 1914, Safford, following in the footsteps of Prescott, acquired its first electric lights.

Because Arizona was so sparsely populated, radio became important to the residents. In 1921, KOY radio began commercial broadcasting, and the following year, radio station KFAD went on the air. The station later was renamed KTAR. Two radio announcers would later become Governor: Howard Pyle and Jack Williams.

On June 2, 1930, radio station KTAR brought the first national broadcasting network (NBC) to Arizona. KPHO, the first television station in Phoenix, began broadcasting on December 4, 1949, from the Westward Ho Hotel.

On January 6, 1929, the Orpheum Theater opened in Phoenix and in 1931, the Fox Theater opened. It was the first refrigerated building in Arizona.

Wartime

War was raging in Europe during the early years of Arizona statehood.

The United States joined World War I in 1917. Arizona had more people serving per capita than any other state - 12,000. Governor Hunt knitted scarves for military personnel in order to do his part for the war effort.



Frank Luke, Jr.

Matthew Juan of Sacaton, a member of the Pima tribe, was the first Arizonan to die in the war. He was killed at Catigny, France, on May 18, 1918, as the war was drawing to an end.

Two Arizonans were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for service in World War I. John Henry Pruitt, a U.S. Marine from Camp Verde, was awarded the Medal posthumously for his efforts in single-handedly capturing 40 German soldiers and killing several others. He was killed at Mont Blanc in 1918. Phoenix native Lt. Frank Luke, Jr. served in a combat zone for

German observation balloons and four aircraft. On September 18, 1918, in just ten minutes, he knocked down three balloons and two planes. Attacks on balloons were considered more dangerous than regular aerial combat missions because the balloons were so well guarded by anti-aircraft guns and fighter planes. That same day, Luke's plane was shot down behind enemy lines. He crash-landed, then stepped out of the craft, drew his revolver, and shot it out with German infantry troops. He died in a hail of gunfire and was given a hero's burial by the Germans. Luke Air Force Base bears the name of this World War I hero and a statue of him stands in front of the State Capitol.

Other World War I heroes include: Lieutenant Ralph O'Neill of Nogales and Major Reed Chambers of Fort Huachuca who earned the title of "ace" given to pilots with five or more kills. They shot down five and seven German planes, respectively.

The 158th Infantry Regiment of the Arizona National Guard served with valor and, after the war, was chosen as President Wilson's special honor guard during the Paris Peace Conference.

In 1935 students of the Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe assembled and prayed for peace as war clouds darkened over Europe. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, sinking the U.S.S. Arizona with most of her crew aboard.

The military played a major role in Arizona during World War II. In the spring of 1942, General Patton organized a training center in western Arizona. Patton felt that troops being sent to fight the campaign in the North Africa desert should actually train in the desert. Thunderbird Air Field was the training site for Chinese, French, English and American pilots.

Navajo radio operators known as the "Navajo Code Talkers", played a major part in the south Pacific theatre, using their complex language to thwart Japanese code breakers.

Ira Hays, a Pima from Bapchule, enlisted in the United States Marines in 1942. He participated in the Vella La Vella, New Caledonia, Bougainville, and Iwo Jima landings. On February 23, 1945 Hays became one of our nation's most famous Marines when he was photographed, along with four others, raising the U.S. Flag atop Mt. Suribachi on Iwo Jima.

Perhaps one of the best known Arizonans involved in World War II was cartoonist Bill Mauldin. A graduate of Phoenix Union High School, Mauldin enlisted in the Arizona National Guard and was stationed in Sicily. He won a Pulitzer Prize in 1945 for his sketches depicting foot soldiers during the war.



*Medal of Honor Memorial
Arizona State Capitol*

Sylvester Herrera was the only Arizonan to be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War II.

During World War II two Japanese relocation camps, or internment camps, were located in Arizona: one on the Gila River Indian Reservation, and one at Poston. In addition, Scottsdale had a German prisoner-of-war camp.

Fred Ferguson, who served as a helicopter pilot for the U.S. Army, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for service during the Vietnam War. Luke and Davis-Monthan Air Force Bases and Fort Huachuca Army Base have all played instrumental roles in the Gulf War and the peacekeeping missions in Somalia and Bosnia and other locations worldwide. Williams Air Force Base was closed in the mid-1990s.

Education

Even before statehood, territorial leadership saw the need for institutions of higher education in Arizona.

The 1st Territorial Legislature established a Board of Regents for a proposed university that would become known as the University of Arizona in Tucson.

The 13th Territorial Legislature provided an appropriation of \$25,000 to Tucson for what would become the University of Arizona. One condition the legislature attached to the measure was that the people of Pima County had to donate 40 acres to the school. Not an inch of land was offered. One man, Jacob S. Mansfield, took matters into his own hands. He took a walk in the desert about a mile east of town and picked out a site for the new school. The land was owned by two professional gamblers, E.B. Gifford and Ben C. Parker, and a saloon keeper named W.S. "Billy" Read. They were not all that sure their land was the perfect spot, but finally agreed and the deed was filed on November 27, 1886. A year later, on October 27, ground was broken for the building that was to be known as Old Main.

On February 26, 1885, John Samuel Armstrong introduced House Bill 164, "An Act to Establish a Normal School in the Territory of Arizona." The measure passed the 13th legislative assembly and was signed by Governor F.A. Tritle on March 12, 1885, thereby establishing what are now known as Arizona State University, Tempe, and Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.

Under the supervision of Principal Hirma Bradford Farmer, instruction began on February 1886, when 33 students met in a single room on land donated by George and Martha Wilson of Tempe. At that time the school's mission was to provide instruction in the areas of teaching and agriculture. The name of the institution changed to the Normal School of Arizona at the turn of the century and later to the Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe before becoming Arizona State University. President Theodore Roosevelt spoke from the steps of Old Main at the Tempe school on March 20, 1911, two days after he dedicated the Roosevelt Dam.

On September 11, 1899, the Northern Arizona Normal School opened its doors in Flagstaff with an enrollment of thirty-seven students. Four young women from this group made up the first graduating class in 1901, receiving diplo-

mas that warranted them lifetime certificates to teach in Arizona Territory schools.

In 1925, thirteen years after Arizona became a state, the Arizona legislature changed the status of the institution from a normal school to a four-year college that could grant the bachelor of education degree. At that time, the school's name was changed to Northern Arizona State Teachers College. Twenty years later the name was changed to Arizona State College at Flagstaff with the addition of majors leading to the bachelor of arts and sciences degrees. It achieved university status in 1966 and the name changed again to Northern Arizona University.

Today Arizona is served by both public and private educational institutions. Enrollment in Arizona's three public universities totaled nearly 105,000 students during 1999, while enrollment in our state's extensive community college system totaled more than 168,000 students during the same period. Arizona State University is the third largest public university in the United States, with nearly 50,000 students at four campus locations. Of the 88 universities in the nation that have been granted Research I status, Arizona has two, Arizona State University and the University of Arizona.

Over the past 88 years, education has played an important role in Arizona. Some vignettes that assist in the understanding of our educational history follow. On July 2, 1915, Maricopa County tried to move the University of Arizona's agricultural college from Tucson to Tempe. In retaliation, Pima County citizens threatened a referendum seeking removal of the state capitol from Phoenix to Bisbee, Douglas, or Globe.

An educational milestone was achieved in 1919 with the passage of legislation establishing and maintaining kindergartens in connection with elementary schools.

Arizona did not escape the debate over the teaching of evolution. The University of Arizona's course on evolution created a huge controversy in November 1923.

The difficult years of the Great Depression were evidenced by the following: On September 6, 1932, Northern Arizona State Teachers College at Flagstaff decided to accept hay, potatoes, eggs, oats, or anything man or beast could eat in lieu of cash from students for board, room, and books.

Lieutenant General Barton Kyle Yount, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Air Training Command during WWII, recognized the need for returning veterans to learn about conducting business in foreign countries. For one dollar, Yount bought Thunderbird Field No. 1 as surplus property from the Truman Administration and established an international business school in 1948. Now known as Thunderbird, the American Graduate School of International Management, it has received the highest ranking in its category by *U.S. News & World Report* since 1996.

High school and elementary school education has been and continues to be a hot topic in the state. At the turn of the century, segregation was the issue of the day.

In 1914 Phoenix established a high school for African Americans. In 1943 it was named George Washington Carver High School.

The fight for integration of all state public schools culminated in 1953 when African American attorney H.B. Daniels joined forces with Anglo attorneys Herbert Finn and William Mahoney. They presented their case to Judge Fred Struckmeyer in Superior Court who agreed with them. His opinion was the first on school segregation in the United States. A year later, the U.S. Supreme Court decided in favor of school integration for the entire United States in *Brown v. Board of Education*.

In the mid-1990s, Arizona authorized a new form of K-12 public education called charter schools. Although it was not the first state to establish charter schools, Arizona has the distinction of having the greatest number of charters today, with more than 400 throughout the state.

Water: a Precious Commodity

Water in Arizona has always been valued. For most of the year the state receives little rain, and most of the rivers are dry. During the monsoon season, many areas receive too much rain often flooding creeks, washes, and rivers.

Controlling the flooding and retaining the water has always been an issue of concern to the residents of the state. The native peoples of the desert recognized this and built elaborate canal systems. As more people moved to the state at the turn of the last century, floodwaters wreaked havoc on cities and towns. These waters were soon controlled by elaborate dam systems, storing water for the future.

Roosevelt Dam was the first dam to be built to help control flooding along the Salt River Valley. It was dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt on March 18, 1911.

Other dams soon followed: Horse Mesa Dam in 1925 created Apache Lake; Mormon Flat Dam created Canyon Lake; and Stewart Mountain Dam created Saguaro Lake. The Verde River was controlled by building Bartlett and Horseshoe Dams. On March 4, 1930, former President Calvin Coolidge dedicated the dam named in his honor as 10,000 people watched the ceremony.

The construction of Parker Dam gave birth to one of Arizona's most embarrassing episodes in its long rivalry with California over Colorado River water. Some over-enthusiastic, part-time soldiers had borrowed a couple of relic steamboats from a colorful river pilot named Nellie Bush (see the Women--First and Foremost section of the *1995-1996 Arizona Blue Book* for more information on Nellie Bush) and, under cover of darkness, had "invaded" California. Unfortunately, the "Arizona Navy" got tangled in some cables and had to be rescued by the "enemy." The incident made the nation's newspapers and caused a few red faces among some Arizonans. Shortly thereafter, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered Governor Moeur to bring his troops home.

Governor Benjamin Moeur, a Tempe doctor-turned-politician, was infuriated with California's power-play politics (the dam was specifically designed to deliver water to California). He sent the Arizona National Guard to the east bank of the river and prohibited the construction workers from "touching the sacred soil of old Arizona." The guardsmen eagerly set up machine gun emplacements aimed at the dam site. The action got the attention of the wary workers and

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes called a halt to the project.

On May 27, 1935, Arizona agreed to let California erect Parker Dam in return for the right to build a dam at Headgate Rock which would supply water to the Colorado Indian Reservation lands. The U.S. Senate accepted this compromise. The water stored behind the Parker Dam serves the people of Los Angeles. Just 150 miles downstream from Hoover Dam, Parker Dam protects the people living further downstream from flooding along the Bill Williams River. Imperial Dam, built 148 miles downstream from Parker Dam, is used to divert water into the All-American Canal. Construction of Imperial Dam began in 1936 and was finished in 1942.

On April 29, 1935, Arizona won its first big victory in the long campaign to hold its share of Colorado River water. The U.S. Supreme Court reversed its former ruling and said that Arizona owned the east bank of the river.

The Colorado River, along Arizona's western border, periodically flooded parts of Arizona, California, and Mexico. In 1905, the river waters flooded California's Imperial Valley and filled the Salton Sea. In order to harness these periodic flood waters, Congress authorized the building of a dam in Boulder Canyon. Because of an earthquake fault, the dam was moved downstream to Black Canyon but was still called Boulder Dam. At one point, the Secretary of the Interior changed the name to Hoover Dam in honor of the President at the time.

In 1934, the name was changed back to Boulder Dam when the Democrats came back into power. The dam would remain with that name until President Harry S. Truman renamed it Hoover Dam. After much controversy, construction on the dam began in 1931. On February 1, 1935, the three-million-pound gate at Boulder Dam was closed and the waters of the Colorado River started forming Lake Mead. It is the largest man-made lake in the Western Hemisphere, named after Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation during the building of the dam.

On May 30, 1935, the Governors of Arizona and Utah met at Boulder City and unveiled a memorial plaque dedicated to the 89 men who lost their lives working on Boulder Dam.

On September 30, 1935, President Roosevelt dedicated Boulder Dam. It was finished on March 1, 1936. At the time, the dam was the highest dam in the world, standing taller than a 60-story building.

Glen Canyon Dam construction started in the 1960s. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation established the planned community of Page to provide headquarters for the construction and to house the workers. The town of Page is now the gateway to Glen Canyon and Lake Powell National Recreation Areas.

Crime

The 1920s, often called the "Roaring Twenties," brought about a national prohibition against alcohol. Arizona went "dry" five years before the rest of the nation.

The Arizona prohibition law took effect January 1, 1915. Prohibition for the rest of the country would come with the

passage of the 20th amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920.

At that time federal agents used the sewer system of a Phoenix hotel to dispose of confiscated alcohol. They discovered some ingenious hotel employees were tunneling into the pipes below the basement floor to reclaim the liquor for resale.

On November 9, 1932, Arizonans repealed the state's 18-year-old dry law, but prohibition continued until the Governor issued a proclamation nullifying the old measure.

On April 7, 1933, Arizonans got their first taste of legal beer since prohibition began when it was brought in by air. And on August 8, 1933, Arizona became the 21st state to sanction the repeal of national prohibition when Arizona officially ratified the 21st amendment.

In 1931, the bodies of two slain women were discovered in a trunk that had been shipped from Phoenix to Los Angeles. The police broadcasted news of their search for Winnie Ruth Judd. On October 26, Judd surrendered in California, and Arizona's Governor offered to sign the papers necessary for her return to Arizona. Five days later Arizona asked for separate trials for the murder of the two women alleged to have been Judd's victims. Judd was found guilty of the murder of one woman by a jury on February 9, 1932, and was sentenced by the court to hang. Later she was pronounced insane and transported to the Arizona state hospital. Between 1939 and 1962 she escaped seven times, the last of which she was in hiding until the summer of 1969. In 1971, Judd was released as a free woman. She died in her sleep at the age of 93 in 1998.

A truck driver named Ernesto Miranda forced an 18-year-old girl into a car, drove her to the desert, and raped her in 1963. After he was caught, he confessed, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to 20-30 years in prison for both the kidnapping and the rape.

Two Phoenix attorneys, John Frank and John Flynn, appealed Miranda's conviction arguing that the police should have explained to Miranda that he had the right to remain silent and a right to consult with an attorney. The appeal went all the way to the Supreme Court, which agreed with the attorneys on June 13, 1966. Police are still required to read the Miranda rights to anyone being arrested.

The most famous incident involving the land fraud schemes that abounded in Arizona in the 1960s and 1970s was the murder of Don Bolles, an *Arizona Republic* investigative reporter whose forte was tracking down political corruption, organized crime, and land fraud. In 1976 he scheduled an appointment with a man who promised him a valid link between a Congressman and the company that ran the dog-racing tracks in Arizona. Bolles showed up at the Clarendon Hotel for the appointment, but John Adamson called the hotel and canceled. When Bolles got back in his car, a homemade bomb exploded, knocking out windows in the hotel. Both of Bolles' legs had to be amputated, as did his right arm, and, 11 days after the bombing, he died from his injuries. Despite the efforts of law enforcement and other investigative reporters, no reason for Bolles' death was ever uncovered nor was any evidence found indicating the person or persons who ordered the bombing.

People with an Arizona Connection

Some of Arizona's most famous individuals have been mentioned earlier in this history section. Other distinguished Arizonans making names for themselves in a variety of fields include Tom Mix, Lewis Tewanima, Andy Devine, Jack Elam, Rex Allen, Marty Robbins, and Frank Borman.

In October 1940, cowboy movie star Tom Mix, driving his Cord automobile along a highway near Florence, crashed in a shallow arroyo and died. A monument stands today near the site of the accident. Mix appeared in many movies that were filmed in the Prescott area. He had previously come to Prescott in 1909 when he won the National Rodeo Championship at the Frontier Days Rodeo.



Tom Mix Memorial near Florence

In 1965, Cowboy Artists of America was founded in Arizona. Over the years this organization has become one of the most illustrious groups of artists in the world. Founders included artists Joe Beeler and John Hampton. Other

founders were George Phippen of Skull Valley, Arizona and Charlie Dye of Verde Valley, Arizona.

A well-known Hopi Indian, Lewis Tewanima, died in 1969 at the age of 92. One of the United States' greatest distance runners, Tewanima was also known as the "Happy Hopi from Shongopovi." He learned to run long distances as a young man chasing jackrabbits. For sport, he would run 67 miles along what is now Arizona Highway 87 to Winslow to watch the trains. Then he would run the 67 miles back home -- all in the same day! He attended school at the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania where one of his schoolmates was Jim Thorpe. Tewanima ran the marathon in the 1908 Olympics at London, finishing 9th. Four years later at Stockholm, he ran the 10,000 meter Olympic race, winning the silver medal. While returning home after a ceremony, Tewanima took a wrong turn at Second Mesa and fell 70 feet to his death. He was the first athlete selected for recognition after the Arizona Sports Hall of Fame was created.

Arizona has had a number of famous native sons and daughters. Hollywood gave us at least three: Andy Devine, Jack Elam, and Rex Allen, Jr. Devine, a character actor, was born in Flagstaff and grew up in Kingman. The main thoroughfare in Kingman is now Andy Devine Boulevard.

Elam, another character actor, was born in Globe and graduated from Phoenix Union High School.

Rex Allen, Jr., one of the silver screen's singing cowboys, was actually a real cowboy hailing from Willcox. He wrote one of the two Arizona state songs which appears in the State Symbols section.

Marty Robbins was a Glendale native. His song "El Paso" has the distinction of being the first country song to win a Grammy Award.

Frank Borman, one of the original seven Mercury astronauts, hailed from Tucson where he had been a quarterback on the Tucson High School football team that won the 1945 Arizona state football championship.

Famous Arizonans and people who made Arizona their home for many years included among others, Richard Kleindienst, who ran unsuccessfully for Governor in 1964, losing the election to Sam Goddard. Kleindienst was appointed Attorney General by President Richard Nixon in the 1970s.

Jim Palmer was an outstanding athlete at Scottsdale High School in the 1960s. In 1963 he signed with the Baltimore Orioles. Three years later, Palmer pitched a World Series shutout against the Los Angeles Dodgers and their pitcher, Sandy Koufax. Palmer thus became the youngest pitcher ever to pitch a shutout game in the World Series. He won the Cy Young award three times and pitched in World Series games in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. He was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1990, the first Arizonan to be so honored.

Although Clark Gable and Carole Lombard were not Arizonans, they did have an Arizona connection. They were married in the Methodist church in Kingman in the late 1930s and honeymooned in Oatman.

Western writer Zane Grey first arrived in Arizona in 1907. During his first trip here, he explored the Arizona Strip by horseback, which resulted in his nonfiction *The Last of the Plainsmen*. He used the area north of the Grand Canyon as the setting for his 1912 novel *Riders of the Purple Sage*, his first major successful book.

Grey eventually built a lodge at the base of the Mogollon Rim and visited the area every year until 1929. Grey wrote more than 80 books during his lifetime. The Zane Grey lodge was destroyed by a fire in the 1990s.

Percival Lowell, an author, diplomat, astronomer, mathematician, and world traveler, moved to Arizona in 1894. He built an observatory on a hill west of Flagstaff, away from the lights of the city. Because he felt there was intelligent life on Mars, he named the hill on which he built the observatory Mars Hill. As early as 1902, Lowell felt there was a planet beyond Neptune in our solar system, but he could not prove its existence before his death in 1916.

In 1929, the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff hired Clyde W. Tombaugh, a 23-year-old who had not yet graduated from college. An amateur astronomer, Tombaugh, using a specially designed telescope, discovered on February 18, 1930, that Lowell had been correct. On March 13, 1930, Lowell Observatory announced that it had located the ninth planetary member of our solar system after a 25-year search. The third planet to be discovered in recorded history, Pluto was the only planet to be discovered in the United States. Today the Observatory still has in operation the telescope Lowell used and the one through which Tombaugh discovered Pluto, along with seven others.

Jacque Mercer, who held the title of Miss Arizona, became the first Arizonan crowned Miss America in 1949. Mercer traced her genealogy back to both Daniel Boone and

James Polk. According to Miss America history, she and Miss Arkansas, who usually had to stand together, made a pact--they would recite their ABCs to each other to make everyone think they were carrying on a conversation. Mercer married during her year as Miss America, the last Miss America to do so. The pageant changed its rules about marriage during Mercer's reign. Vonda Von Dyke, another Miss Arizona, won the Miss America title in 1965. Her achievement included several firsts, including her being named Miss Congeniality, the first and only person to do so who went on to become Miss America.

Bob Nolan, a good athlete at Tucson High School in the late 1920s, began to hop freight trains in 1927 to explore the West. His love of music led him to California where he used his writing talent to compose songs. There he started the Rocky Mountaineers with Leonard Slye. Nolan's first hit song, "Tumbling Tumbleweeds," became one of the classics in Western music after its debut in 1934. Later Nolan, Slye, Tim Spenser, and Hugh and Karl Farr formed the legendary group, the Sons of the Pioneers. They adopted "Tumbling Tumbleweeds" as their theme song. Slye changed his name to Dick Weston. He began acting in movies at which time he changed his name again to Roy Rogers. The Sons of the Pioneers appeared in many of Roy Rogers' films.

Others who deserve mention are: Ted DeGrazia, known for his paintings of children; Erma Bombeck, a world-famous humorist; Clare Booth Luce, a playwright; Bill Keane, creator of the "Family Circus" cartoons; and Glendon Swarthout who wrote historical novels set in the west.

Arizona Towns and Sites

In the 1950s, the town of Tubac, located between Tucson and Nogales, suffered the latest in a series of near deaths, almost becoming a ghost town. The town was saved by a group of artists and art lovers who moved there. Tubac is thriving today.

Kitt Peak Observatory began operation in 1958. At the time of its opening, the observatory claimed the largest concentration of facilities in the world for space research.

The Superstition Mountains have been the source of many stories. The Lost Dutchman Mine is presumably somewhere in these mountains. Although many people have searched for this legendary mine, no one has yet succeeded in locating it. One incident that happened in the Superstitions involved a man named Ed Piper, described as a grizzled but friendly cuss, and an African American woman who said she was an ex-opera singer named Celeste Marie Jones. Both Piper and Jones gathered several people of questionable character and established separate camps on the south side of Weaver's Needle. Three people died in the fights that erupted between the two camps before a shaky truce was

arranged. Piper later died of natural causes and Jones abandoned her claim, ending the feud.

During the 1950s, the Top of the World Guest Ranch was well known. Located nine miles south of the town of Miami, Arizona, the ranch was ordinary on the outside. White pine paneling decorated the interior walls and the lobby boasted a Coke machine and a jukebox with many lights. But those were not the main attractions of the ranch: the "working girls" were. These girls were some of the prettiest that Gila County had to offer and were known far outside the borders of Arizona.

Oatman, located in western Arizona, was the site of a major portion of the filming of the movie "How the West Was Won" during the early 1960s. The film company built many false-front buildings for the movie that are still standing. Oatman is also known for the many wild burros that roam the streets of town looking for handouts.

Several retirement communities sprang up during this period in Arizona's history. Green Valley, located about 20 miles south of Tucson along Interstate 19, was founded in 1964 as a retirement community for Arizona teachers. Today, teachers are not the only retirees enjoying the amenities of Green Valley. Its year-round population of approximately 3,500 swells to over 20,000 during the popular winter months. Green Valley is also home to the Titan Missile Museum, a National Historic Site.

Sun City was established by Del Webb in the 1960s to draw retirees from all over the country. Sun City West, Sun City Grand and Youngtown are other retirement areas in the northwest part of the Phoenix metropolitan area.

Flora and Fauna

Joshua trees, a species of yucca, are members of the lily family, rather than cactus as many people assume. The Joshua tree grows to a height of 15 to 35 feet and can spread up to 20 feet. Its leaves are short and pointed and grow in thick clusters. The trunk's crown has numerous "hairy" branches.

Mormons named the Joshua tree after the Biblical Joshua, because they thought the tree, with its arms appearing to be raised in supplication to heaven, resembled Joshua.

Part of Arizona Highway 93 between Wickenburg and Wikieup consists of the Joshua Forest Parkway of Arizona.

The saguaro cactus is perhaps the most well-known of Arizona's flora. Growing up to 50 feet tall, the saguaro can live 150 to 200 years. The saguaro is found only in the Sonoran Desert, particularly southern Arizona and northern Mexico. A few can also be seen in southern California. The Arizona state flower is the blossom of the saguaro. Additional information about the saguaro and its blossom can be found in the State Symbols section.

ARIZONA STATE SYMBOLS

The Legislature has enacted laws to adopt the following symbols. In this section, a picture of each state symbol appears along with an explanation or description of the symbol.

ARIZONA STATE SEAL



The official state seal was approved by Article 22, Section 20 of the Arizona Constitution and adopted in 1911. The state's key enterprises are symbolized on the face of the seal. In the background is a range of mountains with the sun rising behind the peaks. At the right side of the range of mountains there is a storage reservoir and a dam, below which, in the middle distance, are irrigated fields and orchards reaching into the foreground with grazing cattle to the right. To the left, the middle distance depicts a mountainside with a quartz mill. In the foreground is a miner with a pick and shovel. Above this is the motto "Ditat Deus," meaning "God enriches." In a circular band surrounding the whole seal is inscribed "Great Seal of the State of Arizona" and the year of admission to the Union, 1912.

ARIZONA STATE BIRD

Cactus Wren

(Campylorhynchus brunncicapillum)

The Cactus Wren is the largest wren in Arizona, measuring 7 to 8 inches in length. Its song is a rather raucous and unmusical cha-cha-cha which sounds like a car engine trying to turn over. The Cactus Wren's back is brown with white spots and its underparts, including the throat, are lighter colored with black spots. The bill is as long as its head and curves down slightly. Its wing feathers have white bars and its tail has black bars. A distinctive white line appears over each eye. The Cactus Wren resides at lower elevations in the southern and western part of the state below the Mogollon Rim. It can also be found in parts of Utah, Texas, New Mexico, California, and Mexico.

Cactus Wrens can be seen in their Sonoran desert habitat and in open woodlands and grasslands where cholla cactus are found. They are omnivorous, foraging for insects on the ground and in trees and shrubs and also feeding on seeds and fruits. They are active during daylight hours at any time of the year. Cactus Wren eggs and the young wrens are vulnerable to smaller predators such as Blue Jays and snakes; the adult birds are rarely preyed upon. Their nests are football-shaped, made of grass, and lined with feathers. In urban areas, the nests may contain lint, string, paper, rope, rags, and other items. The nests are perhaps the most conspicuous nests in the desert. Cactus Wrens usually build their nests in cholla cactus or thorny trees to protect themselves and their young from predators. Their nests serve as a home for year-round protection from the cold, the rain, and nighttime enemies.



The female Cactus Wren lays 3-4 eggs which are then incubated for about 16 days. Only the females are involved with the incubation. The young weigh approximately 3-4 grams at hatching. About 65-70% of all nesting attempts are successful. The young leave the nest after approximately three weeks. Most pairs raise 2-3 families between late March and July.

The Cactus Wren lives 2-4 years and is protected by federal law, as are all songbirds in Arizona. It is illegal to hunt or possess live specimens. The Cactus Wren was officially designated the Arizona State Bird by legislative action on March 16, 1931.

STATE TREE

Palo Verde



The Palo Verde Tree was selected by the Legislature as the official state tree in 1954. Palo Verde is from the Spanish meaning “green stick” or “green pole.” It is found in the desert and desert foothill regions of Arizona.

When the Palo Verde tree blooms, either in April or May depending on the elevation, it is a blaze of shimmering yellow-gold. Two species are native to Arizona: the Blue Palo Verde and the Foothill Palo Verde which is yellow-green.

STATE FLOWER

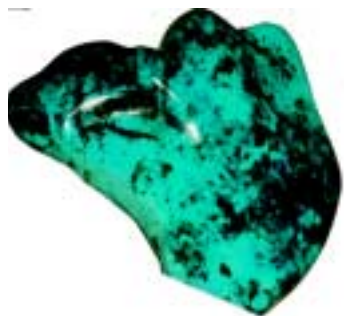
Saguaro Cactus Blossom

The state flower is the blossom of the saguaro cactus. The blossom is a pure white, waxy flower which appears in garlands on the tip of the long arms of the cactus during May and June. The Saguaro Blossom was adopted as the floral emblem of the Arizona Territory on March 8, 1901, and officially confirmed as the state flower by the Legislature on March 16, 1931.



STATE GEMSTONE

Turquoise



Turquoise is a blue-green, waxy-surfaced stone used for centuries in Native American jewelry. It can be found throughout the southwest and is composed of hydrous oxide of aluminum and copper. Turquoise was approved as the state gemstone by the Legislature in 1974.

STATE NECKWEAR

Bola Tie

The bola tie, which originated in Arizona, became the official neckwear of Arizona by legislative action on August 13, 1971. The bola tie, a “new symbol of the West,” is usually crafted by silversmiths and leathersmiths in almost every conceivable shape, size, and type. The silver bola tie adorned with turquoise is generally considered the official style.



OFFICIAL COLORS

The official state colors, blue and gold, were approved by the Legislature on March 9, 1915.

ARIZONA'S STATE FLAG



“The flag of the State of Arizona shall be as follows: The lower half of the flag shall be a blue field; the upper half shall be divided into thirteen equal segments, or rays, which shall start at the center on the lower line and continue to the edges of the flag, colored alternately light yellow and red, consisting of six yellow and seven red rays; in the center of the flag, superimposed, a copper colored five-point star so placed that the points shall be one foot from the top of the flag and the lower points one foot from the bottom of the flag. The red and blue shall be of the same shades as the colors in the flag of the United States; the flag to have a four-foot hoist and a six-foot fly, with a two-foot star, the same proportions to be observed for flags of other sizes. The flag

represents the copper star of Arizona rising from a blue field in the face of a setting sun.” - Chapter 7, Session Laws of Arizona, 1917.

The flag was designed by Colonel Charles W. Harris, Adjutant General of Arizona (1912-1918 and 1923-1928). According to Colonel Harris, the suggestion that the state adopt a flag came originally from the members of the 1910 Arizona Rifle Team in attendance at the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry. All of the other teams at Camp Perry flew a distinctive flag, while Arizona was without an emblem of any kind. The first flag was sewn by Nan D. Hayden.

In designing the flag, the first consideration was historical value; the second was colors. Blue and gold were the Arizona colors, and red and gold were the colors carried by the Spanish Conquistadores, headed by Coronado, in the expedition of 1540 to the Seven Cities of Cibola. From these circumstances, and from the blue of the Union Flag, were derived the blue, the red, and the gold (or yellow as the law names it) of the Arizona Flag. Since Arizona was the largest producer of copper in the nation, and the star an emblem which might be easily distinguished, the copper star found its place on the blue field. As a western state, it was thought the effect of the rays of the setting sun would be appropriate to the Arizona Flag, and in these rays the red and gold (or yellow) of the old Spanish colors of Coronado were used.

STATE FOSSIL

Petrified Wood

(araucarioxylon arizonicum)



Petrified Wood is the State Fossil. Most of the petrified wood in Arizona can be found in the Petrified Forest in northern Arizona. Remnants of giant trees from ancient forests of the Triassic Period over 200 million years old, these logs turned from wood to rock after the trees were buried under layers of sand and silt. In some cases, the microscopic structure of the wood was preserved during the process.

It is illegal to remove petrified wood from the Petrified Forest National Park. Pieces of petrified wood on sale within the Park and elsewhere come from private land outside the Park.



STATE MAMMAL

Ringtail

(bassariscus astutus)

The ringtail, also known as ringtail cat, miner's cat, and cacomistle, is not actually a cat but is related to the raccoon and coatimundi. Ringtails are small and slender and about 2 1/2 feet long. Half of a ringtail's length is its bushy tail which is ringed with black and white. Its coat is grayish-buff and is darker along the back with pale underparts. Its fox-like face is dominated by huge, round eyes which are ringed in white. Its ears are large and rounded. The ringtail's claws, like a cat's, are partially retractable. Its Latin name means "smart little fox."

Ringtails are found in a wide variety of Arizona habitats, ranging from the Sonoran Desert to coniferous forests. They prefer rough, rocky areas with caves, crevices, and broken ledges in which to den. They often use mine tunnels as retreats and may also use hollows in trees for dens. Ringtails breed from February through May. They usually have 2-4 young which are born from May to July. The young are blind at birth and are covered with downy white fur. The young begin foraging with the adults at two months and are weaned at four months.

Ringtails are omnivorous, feeding on a wide variety of fruits, berries, insects, lizards, frogs, birds, and rodents. Ringtails are efficient and effective predators. They are especially fond of woodrats and are known to take over their dens after first consuming the occupant. In turn, ringtails are preyed upon by larger predators, particularly the great horned owl, coyote, and bobcat. Ringtails, except when with young, are solitary creatures. They have considerable adaptations for surviving in hot desert habitats, including improved efficiency in body heat dissipation through panting and the ability to greatly concentrate their urine. They are shy and nocturnal and thus are seen by few people. Although the ringtail is listed as a furbearer in Arizona, it is not harvested in large numbers because the fur is not highly valued. The ringtail is not considered threatened or even rare, just secretive.



STATE REPTILE

Arizona Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake

(crotalus willardi willardi)

Of the known 33 species of rattlesnake, 11 may be found in Arizona, more than in any other state in the U.S. Rattlesnakes are divided into two genera: *Crotalus* and *Sistrurus*. Of Arizona's crotalid rattlesnakes, the ridge-nose is unique. Its Latin name comes from *crotalum*, the Greek word for "rattle," and *willardi* for Frank C. Willard, the Tombstone man who first found a specimen in the wild. This was the last rattlesnake to be named by herpetologists in the U.S.



The Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake is small and secretive. It rarely weighs more than 3-4 ounces as an adult or exceeds 24 inches in length. The snakes are born in August or September and are usually 6-8 inches long, weighing as little as 1/4 of an ounce. Its upturned nose scales give this species its common name. It has bold, white stripes on its brown face causing some people to speculate that the Chiricahua Apaches modeled their war paint after this snake's facial markings.

In Arizona, the ridge-nosed rattlesnake inhabits only the Huachuca, Patagonia, and Santa Rita Mountains in the south central part of the state. Throughout its range, ridge-nosed rattlesnakes may be found in cool canyons and pines at elevations of 5,000 - 8,000 feet. They like crevices of rocks and ground cover in the cool, moist canyon bottoms. They are secretive and are active all day long, including

early mornings or late afternoons. Sometimes, on a very humid afternoon, they can be found quietly seeking the lizards, centipedes, small snakes, or small mice that are their main food.

The Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake is threatened by many of man's activities and, because of its limited range, is one of four rattlesnake species on the list of Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona. State law makes it illegal to kill or possess the

Arizona ridge-nosed rattlesnake without receiving special permits from the Arizona Game and Fish Department. Unfortunately, since this is a relatively rare snake in the U.S., an illegal trade has developed for collectors that may further threaten the Arizona population.

STATE FISH

Apache Trout

(*Oncorhynchus apache*)

The Apache or Arizona Trout has a yellowish background color without any pink lateral banding. Its spots are pronounced and usually spaced uniformly over the body. Dorsal, pelvic, and anal fins are white or yellow tipped. The dorsal fin is proportionately larger than in most other trout species. The Latin name *oncorhynchus* means “hooked snout” with “Apache” indicating that it was found on the Fort Apache Reservation.

Historically, the Apache trout occupied headwaters of the Salt, San Francisco, and Little Colorado rivers. Current distribution of natural populations is in five streams on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation and in the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests in the White Mountains. There are also eight populations in the same area closely resembling “pure” populations, three of which occur on the Reservation. Populations have been introduced in 12 locations in the White and Pinaleno Mountains and the Kaibab Plateau. Although there is little published information about the Apache Trout, indications are that their habitat is small-sized streams at high elevations.

The adult Apache trout may be up to 8 inches long in the wild, although a 22-inch fish weighing 4.8 pounds was taken from Christmas Tree Lake in 1990. Spawning occurs from March through mid-June but varies with elevation. Spawning activity begins when water temperatures reach 46° F. The egg count of females averages about 100 eggs in the wild, but lake and hatchery fish have had counts up to about 4,000 eggs. Spawning occurs in reeds generally built at downstream ends of pools. The fish rely primarily on pool development, undercut banks, and overhanging riparian vegetation for cover. Temperatures experienced by the Apache trout are wide and indicate ability for adaptation to warmer, lower elevation aquatic habitats. Currently, the Apache trout range is increasing due to joint conservation efforts by state and federal agencies and private organizations. However, the Apache trout is listed as a federally threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.



STATE AMPHIBIAN

Arizona Treefrog

(*Hyla eximia*)

The Arizona or mountain treefrog is one of two native species of treefrogs found in Arizona. A third species, the Pacific treefrog, has been introduced into our state. Treefrogs are well known for their climbing abilities and are helped in these endeavors by disk-like pads at the tips of their toes. Arizona treefrogs are small, usually 3/4 to 2 inches long, and is most commonly green but may be gold or bronze-colored. It sports a dark stripe that starts at its snout and runs through the eye and along its body ending just before the rear legs. Sometimes its back may be spotted or barred. Both sexes are whitish underneath, but males have a tan or greenish throat. Its Latin name comes from Hylas, a Greek mythological figure, and *eximia*, meaning uncommon.

Arizona treefrogs are found in the mountains of central Arizona and western New Mexico along the Mogollon Rim. One population can also be found in the Huachuca Mountains in Cochise County. Arizona treefrogs are inhabitants of oak, pine, and fir forests above 5,000 feet.



Arizona treefrogs spend most of the year inactive. Where they spend their dormant time is unknown, but in the early part of the rainy season, they may be heard calling sporadically from treetops. Summer rains trigger breeding, which takes place from June to August. The treefrogs gather at shallow, grassy pools, typically in meadows, to mate. Only the male vocalizes and its breeding call is a nasal clacking sound with 1-15 or more notes given in succession.

Like most of Arizona's frogs and toads, treefrogs are primarily nocturnal, although males may call during cloudy or rainy days. Their diet consists entirely of Insects. When inactive during the breeding season, they seek shelter in trees, shrubs, or dense grass around water where their camouflaged colors help them hide from predators such as garter snakes or birds. Arizona treefrogs may be possessed live or taken by legal means by anyone holding a valid Arizona hunting license or a special permit.

ARIZONA STATE SONGS

The Arizona State Song (Anthem) was adopted by the Fourth State Legislature in 1919 and became effective February 28, 1919.

The title is *ARIZONA MARCH SONG*, with words written by Margaret Rowe Clifford and music by Maurice Blumenthal. The words were copyrighted in 1915 by Margaret Rowe

Clifford. The state of Arizona now owns the copyright. The music is published by the Hatch Music Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

More than 60 years later, the Arizona Legislature named *ARIZONA*, a song written and performed by native son Rex Allen, Jr., as an alternate state song.

ARIZONA MARCH SONG

Words by Margaret Rowe Clifford -- Music by Maurice Blumenthal

Come to this land of sun - shine To this land where life is
 Come stand be - side the riv - ers With - in our val - leys
 Not a lone for gold and sil - ver Is Ar - i - zon - a

young. Where the wide, wide world is wait - ing, The
 broad. Stand here with heads un - cov - ered, In the
 great. But with graves of he - roes sleep - ing, All the

songs that will now be sung. Where the gold - en sun is
 pres - ence of our God! While all 'a - round, a -
 land is con - se - crate! O - come and live be -

flam - ing In - to warm, white, shin - ing day, And the
 bout us The brave, un - con - quered band, As the
 side us How - ev - er far ye roam Come

sons of men are blas - ing Their price - less right of way.
 guar - dians and land - marks The giant moun - tains stand.
 help us build up tem - ples And name those tem - ples "home".

CHORUS *Dolce with expression*
 Sing the song that's in your hearts Sing of the great South -
 west, Thank God, for Ar - i - zon - a In splen - did sun - shine
 dressed. For thy beau - ty and thy grand - eur, For thy
 re - gal robes so sheen We hail thee Ar - i -
 zon - a Our goddess and our queen. Sing the queen.

Come to this land of sunshine
 To this land where life is young.
 Where the wide, wide world is waiting,
 The songs that will now be sung.
 Where the golden sun is flaming
 Into warm, white, shining day,
 And the sons of men are blazing
 Their priceless right of way.

Come stand beside the rivers
 Within our valleys broad.
 Stand here with heads uncovered,
 In the presence of our God!
 While all around, about us
 The brave, unconquered band,
 As guardians and landmarks
 The giant mountains stand.

Not alone for gold and silver
 Is Arizona great.
 But with graves of heroes sleeping,
 All the land is consecrate!
 O, come and live beside us
 However far ye roam
 Come and help us build up temples
 And name those temples "home".

CHORUS:

Sing the song that's in your hearts
 Sing of the great Southwest,
 Thank God, for Arizona
 In splendid sunshine dressed.
 For thy beauty and thy grandeur,
 For thy regal robes so sheen
 We hail thee Arizona
 Our Goddess and our queen.

Copyright 1915 by Margaret Rowe Clifford

ARIZONA

Words and Music by Rex Allen, Jr.

I love you, Arizona;
 Your mountains, deserts and streams;
 The rise of Dos Cabezas*
 And the outlaws I see in my dreams;
 I love you Arizona,
 Superstitions and all;
 The warmth you give at sunrise;
 Your sunsets put music in us all.
 Oo, Arizona;
 You're the magic in me;
 Oo, Arizona,
 You're the life-blood of me;
 I love you Arizona;
 Desert dust on the wind;
 The sage and cactus are blooming,
 And the smell of the rain on your skin.
 Oo, Arizona;
 You're the magic in me;
 Oo, Arizona,
 You're the life-blood of me.

**Dos Cabezas (Two Heads)* - mountain peaks in Cochise County, Arizona

Moderately 4/4 M.M.

I love you, Ar- i- zon-a;
 Your moun-tains, de- serts and streams; The rise of Dos Ca-
 be- zas* and the out-laws I see in my dreams; I love you Ar- i-
 zon-a. Super- sti-tions and all; The warmth you
 give at sun- rise; Your sun-sets put mu-sic in us all.
 Oo, Ar- i- zon-a; You're the ma-gic in me;
 Oo, Ar- i- zon-a. You're the life-blood of
 me; I love you Ar- i- zon- a; De- sert
 dust on the wind; The sage and cac- tus are bloom-ing, and the
 smell of the rain on your skin. Oo, Ar- i-
 zon- a; You're the ma-gic in me; Oo,
 Ar- i- zon-a, you're the life-blood of me;

